The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ℘ ct. discount for payment in advance. VOL. XXIV. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1848. No. 3605 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

IRON STEAMER TO THE HUNTER, THIS EVENING, at TEN.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 8799

FOR MORPETH.

THE REGULAR TRADER JENNY LIND, will sail positively on the 9th instant; now lying at Dean's Wharf, bottom of Bathurst-street. Apply to the master, on board. 9026

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner RAINBOW, 60 tons, will be despatched for the above port on Sunday next; will take freight and passengers at a moderate rate. For freight or passage apply to

GEORGE THORNTON,
8866 Custom House.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite schooner COLUMBINE, Henry Sargeant, Master, (daily expected), having part of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT,
9004 Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR WIDE BAY.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known brigantine GLENDUART is now receiving cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Albion Wharf.

RICHARD DAY,
8974 Master and Agent.

A REGULAR TRADER TO WIDE BAY.

THE fine schooner VIXEN, 60 tons, Charles Currie, master, will run as a regular trader between Sydney and Wide Bay. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT,
9003 Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE, TO SAIL ON SATURDAY.

THE favourite brigantine WILL WATCH, Captain Stanes, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.

This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers, and is well found. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
8993 489, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,

THE BRIGANTINE MUNFORD, 168 tons, John Hayle, Commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

G. THORNE AND CO.,
8987 Jamison-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY NEXT.

THE fine fast sailing brig PALMYRA, 170 tons register. This vessel is now at the Queen's Wharf, where she will finish her loading, and sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Lindsay, on board; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
December 7. 8999

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine brig SPEC, 175 tons, Robert Strachan, master, under engagement to sail on the 10th instant.

For freight or passage apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Spring-street, December 1. 8677

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

A REGULAR TRADER,

THE fine schooner CHEERFUL, Philip Jones, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Saturday next, the 9th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8470 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

THE well known schooner HARLEQUIN, Price, master, will sail on Saturday next, the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8469 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine new Brig LOUIS & MIRIAM, 150 tons, William Pilfold, is now ready to take in cargo for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or to

M. JOSEPH,
[illegible] 390, George-street.

FOR THE MAURITIUS VIA ADELAIDE AND SWAN RIVER,

THE fine first-class barque FANNY FISHER, 257 tons, Charles Harrold, Commander, will have quick despatch. Her sailing qualities are too well known to require comment—her accommodation for passengers are very superior. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street,
Nearly opposite the Barracks.
December 1. 8679

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE fine teak-built brigantine ANTARES, 150 tons, Captain Thomas Kyle, will be dispatched on the 15th instant, the greater portion of her cargo being engaged and ready for shipment.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Spring-street.
December 4. 8798

FOR MANILA.

THE fine first-class barque LAWRENCE, Captain Salmon, will sail for the above port on the 10th instant. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Salmon, or to

8660 BROWN AND CO.

FOR LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE fine A 1 ship KELSO, 567 tons register, D. Roxburgh, commander. This vessel has spacious accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8987

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine teak-built barque WOODLARK A1, 237 tons, John Bloomfield, Commander, has all her dead weight on board, and now ready to receive wool.

For freight or passage apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
or, to
THACKER AND CO.,
6743 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine British-built barque GLOBE, (now on her first voyage), John Liddell, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to LYALL, SCOTT, and Co.; or to

BROWN AND CO.
November 24. 8303

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class British-built ship TRAFALGAR, Walter Wright, Commander, 528 tons register. Is now taking in cargo at Buchanan's Wharf, and will sail in all January. Has excellent cabin accommodations, and will take a limited number of steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

J. B. METCALFE;
OR TO
ROBERT HOW AND CO.
December 2. 8720

FOR LONDON,

THE frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, Messrs. Richard Green and Co., Blackwall, owners, George Thorne, commander, having undergone a thorough repair and re-classed as A1 for four years, will sail for London direct early in March.

For freight or passage apply to
7762 BOYD AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

(FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.)

THE new frigate built ship WATERLOO, A 1 for thirteen years (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), burthen per register, 1000 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, HENRY NEATBY (late of the Agincourt), Commander, will sail in all January next.

This fine vessel having been built and fitted up specially for a passenger ship, is replete with every convenience to ensure comfort; her great height between decks, her spacious and lofty state rooms, and her whole internal arrangements render her a most splendid conveyance for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Carries a surgeon.

For plans of cabins, or for freight and passage, apply to THACKER AND Co., DONALDSON AND Co., or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Spring-street.

Sydney, November, 1848. 7249

FOR LONDON.

THE BARQUE RAYMOND, A1 for twelve years, 499 tons register, John Hart, commander, will meet with quick despatch, having a considerable portion of her cargo already engaged. Her cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage, either cabin or steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moor's Wharf; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
King-street.
December 4. 8809

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE remarkably fast-sailing ship CHEAPSIDE, A1, 622 tons, D. Lewis, commander, is now taking in wool.

This vessel has superior accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE passengers, carries a surgeon; and having made the passage to Port Phillip in 87 days, affords a most eligible opportunity to passengers. Apply to the captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or
J. B. METCALFE.
November 23. 8212

FOR LONDON.

THE NEW SHIP ISABELLA HERCUS, A1 for thirteen years, 616 tons, P. Houston, commander, is now taking in cargo, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
8862 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

(AN OLD ESTABLISHED TRADER).

THE fine first-class ship HAMLET, Captain Wilson, will leave with her usual despatch. She offers a good opportunity for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, November 28. 8466

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE superior fast-sailing schooner SARAH ANN, Captain Dunnett, 184 tons burthen. Apply to

9017 M. E. MURNIN.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September.
4766

TO IRONMONGERS, CAPITALISTS, &c.

IRONMONGERY BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Iredale, are now prepared to give every information, and to treat with intending purchasers for the sale of the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of this business, being the oldest and one of the most extensive and lucrative in the colony of New South Wales. 8907

No. 48-429.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, December 4.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office till Thursday next, at twelve o'clock noon, for opening a gateway from George-street to the Fire Engine House, Police Court Yard, and for making sundry alterations for the better accommodation of the Fire Brigade, and Stabling, as per plan and specification to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.

Parties tendering must send in the names of two sureties to enter into bond for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN RAE,
8893 Town Clerk.

No. 48-444.

LETTING OF PROPERTIES BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, FOR THE YEAR 1849.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 27th November, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the (11th) eleventh day of December next, at noon, the undermentioned properties, belonging to the Corporation, will be let by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street, for twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1849, both days inclusive, subject to the Rules, Regulations, and By-Laws of the City Council—viz.:

The George street Markets
The Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets
The Market Wharf, (according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall)
The piece of Land adjoining the Market Wharf, (according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall)
The Water Fountain, Hyde Park
The Water Fountain, H.M. Dock Yard
The Water Fountain, Soldiers' Point.

The Lessees must each be prepared with two good and sufficient sureties to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of their engagements on the fall of the hammer.

Particulars may be obtained, and the terms and conditions of sale may be seen at this office.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

JOHN RAE,
8462 Town Clerk.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS two pot plants (Gloxinias) were missed yesterday evening on the removal of the subjects from the Show Marquee, any party having taken them by mistake is requested to return them to the Secretary, 470, George-street.

If stolen, a reward of One Pound will be paid upon the recovery of them, with such information as may convict the offender.

By order of the Committee,
J. C. WHITE,
Secretary.
470, George-street, December 6. 8973

QUEANBEYAN BREWERY.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of this district and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received during the last three years, begs to inform them that he has now a large stock of colonial Ale on hand, of first-rate quality, and warranted to keep in any climate, which he is now selling at the reduced price of £4 12s. 6d. per hogshead, at the Brewery. The inhabitants of Queanbeyan and the surrounding districts can therefore be supplied with Ale equal, if not superior, to any imported from England.

Terms—Cash.
ALFRED BRADBURY.
Queanbeyan, December 1. 8756

PARTITION OF PROPERTIES OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. LYONS, in answer to enquiries, begs to inform the HOLDERS OF TICKETS residing at a distance from Sydney, that neither their personal attendance, nor the presentation of their tickets *is necessary* at the drawing, as the lots will be drawn by a DISINTERESTED PERSON for all parties, and the numbers of the lots drawn against each ticket will be immediately entered in a registry, under the inspection of the Committee, an extract from which registry of all the principal lots, will, as soon as possible, be published, with the numbers of the tickets drawn against each lot, and the registry itself will be open to the inspection of all parties interested.

The holders will be required to present their tickets, either personally or by their agents, when they claim their conveyance of the lot drawn.

George-street and Charlotte-place. 8680

BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.

THE undersigned having still for sale a few Shares in the Plan of Distribution of the Bank Properties, would be happy to receive the orders of his country friends. The principal portion of the tickets are already sold, and the remainder meeting with rapid sale; early intimation of the number required would therefore be advisable.

Prospectuses and all other information forwarded upon application.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer and Agent.
City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney.
December 5. 8958

Auction Mart,
George-street and Charlotte-place.

THE undersigned begs to inform the holders of tickets in the Equitable Plan of Partition of the Properties of the Bank of Australia, that the following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee on behalf of the holders of tickets, to superintend the drawing of the tickets on the 1st of January next.

C. NICHOLSON, ESQ., M.C.
ROBERT LOWE, ESQ., M.C.
THE MAYOR
A. W. YOUNG, ESQ.
A. MICHIE, ESQ.
G. R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
ALDERMAN EGAN
COUNCILLOR LITTLE
ROBERT PORTER, ESQ.
DAVID JONES, ESQ.
MOSES JOSEPH, ESQ.
T. S. MORT, ESQ.
J. FAIRFAX, ESQ.

SAMUEL LYONS,
7517 Auctioneer.

PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.

PROPERTY IN KING-STREET.

IN reply to the advertisement of Mr. John Terry Hughes, as to the property in King-street, MR. LYONS has at present only to request attention to the 13th lot in the abstract prospectus published by him; from which it will be seen that he is prepared to guarantee a CASH PAYMENT FOR THIS PROPERTY OF

£1000

on the part of a purchaser who is aware of the nature of the Title, and of its being at present illegally held by Mrs. Terry.

George street and Charlotte-place,
December 5. 8985

"BANK LOTTERY."

THE undersigned has still a few shares in the division of Properties of the Bank of Australia, to dispose of at £4 each. The title to every lot is indisputable, excepting the three which are pointed out in the Prospectus. Cash purchasers for which are, however, *guaranteed* at £1200, £1000, and £400, respectively. A few hundreds only of the tickets remain for sale. Applications from the country are answered by return of the post.

W. BARTON,
Agent,
8980 No. [illegible], George-street, Sydney.

WOOL SALES OF THE SEASON.

MR. STUBBS begs to inform his Friends, and Settlers generally, that he is now prepared

TO RECEIVE AND CAREFULLY STORE,
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS,
AND OTHER PRODUCE,
INTENDED FOR SALE AT HIS MART,
KING-STREET.
☞ COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.
Sales on any day required. 8140

WOOL AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE

AT THE REDUCED COMMISSION.

JOHN G. COHEN will effect sales on Tuesday and Friday in each week, on Wool, Tallow, Hides, and other Colonial Produce, at the reduced commission of ONE PER CENT., affording the usual accommodations gratis.

Advances made on all colonial produce intended for sale.

Advances negotiated, *without commission*, on any produce intended for shipment to the London market.

Settlers patronising J. G. C. will find greater accommodation and less expense than at any other house, from the extraordinary facilities and arrangements that he has lately been enabled to enter into.

JOHN G. COHEN,
Auctioneer and Broker,
8764 490, George street.

JUST OPENED

WITH A NIGHT LICENSE,
THE GOLDEN FLEECE,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,
BY WILLIAM KNIGHT,
OF THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

MR. KNIGHT feels it the most gratifying moment of his life in having an opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the many years of public patronage and favour he has unexceptionably shared and enjoyed.

He trusts, that, in asking the further support of friends and the public, he may not be thought undeservedly seeking an "extremity of favour," but rather, that his new character of "Mine Host" of the GOLDEN FLEECE, will bring new friends about him of sovereign worth, and "auld acquaintance" of sterling ale!—remembering what was once said:—*Prince Henry.—Sup we at the old "FRANK" to-night? Page.—"No, your Highness—at the "GOLDEN FLEECE."*

☞ Every thing connected with the vault and cellarage departments will be conducted upon the modern Hotel London system,—the best quality of Spirits, Wine, Beer, &c., and at a mere per-centage profit.

Country orders (with remittances) will be punctually attended to.

Town orders (with cash) delivered immediately.

Address to W. KNIGHT, Wine and Spirit Merchant, corner of George and King Streets, late Fisher's Depôt. 8846

NOTICE.—RICHARD SOUTH, late of the Sydney Flour Mills, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public of Sydney and the Upper Hunter Districts, that he has taken those old established premises, known as the Crooked Billet, 573, George-street North, and hopes for a continuance of their support. The very best selected spirits, wines, ales, and porter always on hand, and accommodation with civility. One call will prove the fact.

December 6. 8997

SURREY HOUSE, BOOT, SHOE, AND GRINDERY WAREHOUSE, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY.

MRS. L. MILWARD begs to intimate to her friends, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the colony generally, that she has this day opened the above premises for the sale of Boots and Shoes, and Grindery. The stock will be found on inspection, to comprise a large and varied assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to her patrons.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairs executed under the superintendence of an experienced assistant.

☞ No. 524, George-street. 8985

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo. cloth.

The undersigned respectfully desire to inform the Australian public, that they have bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which they have decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders,
485, George-street.
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5565

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A LOCAL CURE OF FITS

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Whiting, Boot and Shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry, February, 1847.

"Sir,—I have for many years past been troubled with the falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now by the use of them I am completely cured."

"To Mr. J. K. HEYDON."

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE AN BE RECOMMENDED WITH THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

Ague
Asthma
Billious Complaints
Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints
Colics
Constipation of the Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female Irregularities
Fevers of all kinds
Fits
Gout
Head-ache
Indigestion
Inflammation
Jaundice
Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Prickly Heat
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Sore Throats
Scrofula or King's Evil
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Tic-Douloureux
Tumours
Turn of Life
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from whatever causes,
&c., &c.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London, of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world, and of

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent,
For New South Wales, Port Phillip, and New Zealand.
78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. [illegible]

DENTAL CABINET.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the deficiencies of Teeth, from one to a complete set, embracing all the latest Parisian improvements. Also, artificial palates on his own principle. Children's teeth regulated, teeth extracted, cleansed and stopped with pure gold. Relief for the teeth-ache and soothing syrup for infants' teething, sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

☞ 220, Elizabeth-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street.
November 19. 7958

THE SYDNEY ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS and the public generally are informed that the list of Subscribers will POSITIVELY close on the 12th instant, and that the drawing of the prizes will take place in the SCHOOL OF ARTS, or some other suitable building, within a few days of that date, of which public notice will be given in this paper.

Those who have already honoured the undersigned with their names are respectfully solicited to pay the amount of their subscription on or before the 12th instant, for which printed receipts will be given.

The undersigned guarantee the drawer of the first prize the sum of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS in exchange for his prize.

W. AND F. FORD,
554, George-street

⁂ The exhibition room is open from 10 till 5. 8795

TO BE SOLD A GREAT BARGAIN,

AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET,

ONE Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 6½ octave, by Robert Wolt and Co., Corn-hill, London, nearly new.

One Mahogany Cottage ditto ditto, in good order and condition.

The above are well worthy the notice of purchasers, being first-rate instruments. 9018

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the late arrivals, and just opened—

Five cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
Two bales blue serge shirts
Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto
One ditto duck trousers
One ditto frocks

With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs, ticks, osnaburghs, regatta and white shirts, lambs-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers and country storekeepers; all which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the colony.

253, Pitt-street. 8172

BONA FIDE SALE. NOT ABOUT TO RELINQUISH BUSINESS.

ANY ARTICLE IN THE STOCK CAN BE PURCHASED AT

COST PRICE!

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to apprise their numerous friends and the public generally, that in order to make room for large shipments of goods daily expected, they have resolved to sell any article in their stock at

COST PRICE.

As the sale will last but

ONE MONTH;

intending purchasers are earnestly solicited to pay an early visit, the proprietors being convinced that a personal inspection will do more to convince the public of the genuineness of

THEIR SALE

than any quotations of prices.

J. and W. beg to say that the stock is replete with useful and Fancy Goods, comprising—

Calicos, longcloths, linens, lawns
Cotton and linen ticks, table linens
Huckabacks, rough and dressed hollands, check ditto
Flannels, jeans, brown and white drills
Muslin, balzorine, and other fancy dresses
Rich silk and satin visites
Straw bonnets and hats, of every size and description
Small pattern prints and de laines
Every article in family mourning
Wool plaids, checked chalis, &c.
French and English merinos, Orleans, &c.
Children's cashmere hoods and cloaks
Ditto frocks and robes
Ladies' and children's collars, caps, &c.
Ribbons, laces, gloves, &c., &c.
Sterling makers in white cotton hosiery
Every article in haberdashery
Perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c., &c., &c.
A few pieces of Spitalfields silks and satinets

It being their intention to charge neither more nor less than cost price for every article, it will not be necessary to close for two days to re-mark the stock, but that the sale will be continued

THIS DAY.

In conclusion, J. and W. would respectfully remind their patrons that this is an opportunity which can but rarely occur, and that all goods will be sold as per advertisement, at

COST PRICE.

CORDEN HOUSE,
277 and 279, Pitt-street. 8809

NEW GOODS,

EX ELIZA MOORE, TRAFALGAR, AND WEST INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and marked the remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of

FAMILIES

to a small lot of

Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1½ to 3 yards wide
Horrocks's, and other superior makers', shirting calicos
Furniture dimity
Huckabacks, diapers, &c.
Rich black and coloured satinets
Rich striped ducapes of the newest styles
A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.

GEO. CHISHOLM,
7807 253 Pitt-street.

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE, &c.

THE undermentioned articles may be obtained at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-street,—

Men's white and coloured shirts
Ditto ditto night shirts
Boys shirts, every size
Ditto, night ditto
Ladies' under clothing
Children's ditto ditto

Also,—

Sheets, towels, pillow slips
Merino and flannel shirts and drawers
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Braces, half-hose, &c., &c.

P.S.—Purchasers will be accommodated by having their goods washed, marked, and packed, if required.

November 27. 8565

BOOTS AND SHOES. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

IN addition to the stock of New Goods advertised last week, J. M. Illidge has much pleasure in announcing that he has just opened five trunks of ladies' and children's black and coloured Adelaide Boots, which he will retail to his customers at a price that will not fail to secure their approbation and favour.

Mark the address,

J. M. ILLIDGE,
369, George-street,
Opposite the Market

P. S.—Customers living at the southern end of the town are informed that all goods advertised by J. M. Illidge may also be obtained at Thomas Illidge and Company's, Clarence House, George-street South, opposite the Haymarket Clock. 9011

SUMMER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has added to his extensive assortment a few cases of PRITCHARD'S CELEBRATED DRAB BEAVER HATS; being light and cool, they are admirably suited for gentlemen's wear during the hot weather

A few children's Jenny Lind hats, elegantly trimmed

All kinds of hats manufactured to order as usual.

An extensive assortment of all descriptions of cloth, silk velvet, and fancy caps.

N.B.—A considerable allowance to the trade.

French Hat Manufactory,
8701 77, Market street.

EX HAMLET. JUST OPENED,

BY
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
253, PITT-STREET,

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bonnet bunches

ALSO,

One case brown and fancy silk and satin PARASOLS, of the newest style

New styles in bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., &c. 9015

NOW LANDING,

EX
GENERAL HEWITT, HAMLET, AND CHARLOTTE,

MUNTZ'S Patent Sheathing Metal
Ditto ditto stern plates
Cooking apparatus
Small cabooses
Europe rope
Marline and houseline
Log lines
Canvass, brown and bleached
Rosin
Pitch
Stockholm tar.

LANE AND CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
8728 648, Lower George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Stock of CABINETWARE, CHINAWARE, CHILDREN'S TOYS, and GENERAL FANCY ARTICLES, nearly the whole of which has been received to his own orders, equal in variety and extent to any in the colony.

Chinese vermilion of the finest quality
Artificial eyes for birds, beasts, &c.
Fencing foils, wire masks, and boxing gloves
Parasol and umbrella furniture, including a beautiful assortment of mother-of-pearl and ivory handles
Billiard and bagatelle balls
Match cricket bats and balls
Ivory, ebony, boxwood, coquilla nuts, and other materials for fancy turners
London-made fireworks.

HENRY PARKES,
Ivory Turner.
Fancy Ware Depôt, Hunter-street.
Right hand from George-street. 8725

AMERICAN GOODS,

EX ROBERT PULSFORD.

ROCKING CHAIRS, 14s. each
Painted pails, 2s. each
Painted tubs, 8 to the nest, 30s.
Warranted clocks, brass works, 30s.
Corn brooms, 1s. 3d. each
Painted chairs, 50s. per dozen
Clothes pegs, 6 dozen for 2s.

Dissected maps of different countries, 4s. each
Mitchell's selected M barrel pens, in half gross boxes, at 3s. 6d. per box
Hardwidge's superior "Queen's" needles
Morocco leather card cases, from 1s. each
Wax Vesta matches, 2d., 4d., and 6d. a box

Parlour fenders, from 7s. 6d. each
Sets fire-irons, 7s. 6d.
Hearth brooms, 1s 6d.
Door scrapers, from 2s. each
Japanned tea trays, 3s. each
IRON BEDSTEADS of all sizes
Hair and flax mattresses

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLAND TRADE,
Blued American wedge axes
Falling axes
Handled tomahawks
Now on sale at

R. NOTT'S,
General Ironmongery Stores,
522, George-street,
Opposite the Old Treasury.

N.B.—BATHS on sale or hire. 7177

FISHING TACKLE.

A LARGE and varied assortment of Fishing Tackle, just opened, and now on view at Thomas Woolley's, 430 and 432, George-street, consisting of

LINES, TANNED OR UNTANNED.

Water laid snapper lines, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 thread
Hemp trolling lines, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 yards
Silk salmon, hair, China twist, and silk lines, assorted
Gut lines, 2, 3, 4 yards each, mounted if required
Silk twist, of sizes,
Shark lines

HOOKS.

Shark hooks, with swivels, of sizes, mounted on chain
Best Kirby bent sea hooks, Nos. 1 to 16
Ditto ditto ditto salmon ditto Nos. 1, 2, 3
Ditto ditto river ditto, Nos. 1 to 10
Superfine Limerick ditto, Nos. 1 to 10
Ditto hooks mounted on gut
Ditto artificial flies, sorted colours
Double and single pike trimmers

RODS.

Walkingstick rods, 3, 4, 5 joint
Bone top rods with brass ferules, 2, 3, 4 joint
Hickory ditto with two tops, brazed for reels
Trolling ditto, 3 and 4 joint, with socket spears
Hickory ditto, with button spike, five tops to each, best maker
Extra lancewood, and other tops, for rods, assorted

SUNDRIES.

Brass winches, to multiply, with stop
Ditto ditto plain, 20, 30, 40 yards
Boxwood reels
Ditto winders 4 and 6 stave, mounted or not
Best salmon and fishing gut
Common and best bound floats
Fishing panniers and kettles
Rod rings, swivels, and float caps
Lead sinkers, bamboo winders, &c.
Every description of fishing grains, lances, and harpoons made to order and mounted on the shortest notice.

Amateurs and fishermen requiring a really "good turn-out" are invited to an early inspection of the above large and varied assortment, which they will find at such considerably reduced prices as will ensure satisfaction.

A liberal allowance made to wholesale purchasers.

TO GINGER-BEER BREWERS.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent sample of Unbleached Ginger, at the Stores of

R. W. ROBINSON,
8988 King-street West.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Twenty bales Wine and Beer Corks, per Eliza Moore, and a few tons of Mauritius ration Sugar.

A. B. SPARK.
King-street, Commercial Wharf. 8971

CEDAR.

21,000 FEET very superior Cedar on sale. Apply to

THOMAS CROFT,
9005 Commercial Wharf.

THE undersigned, while engaged in making experiments upon the manufacture of Vinegar from Australian Wood, discovered that it contained properties superior to any other for the making of blacking, and has succeeded in producing an article of unquestionable superiority, and which must eventually supersede the necessity of its importation, notwithstanding the prejudice against colonial manufactures.

The Imperial Enamel Blacking after a few applications, produces a smooth, flexible surface, little inferior to enamelled leather; it retains its colour and polish, does not become soft in damp weather, while the large quantity of oil employed, and the peculiar properties of the wood vinegar, which contain the tanning principle in abundance, affords a nourishment to the leather which no other can possess.

He has likewise prepared from Australian Wood the Antiseptic Fluid, which, with the addition of a small quantity of salt, preserves and flavours meat and fish. It speedily imparts to pork and beef all the flavour of the Westphalia and Glasgow ham, hung beef, smoked beef, &c., at a trifling expense. The use of this fluid will be found particularly useful and economical during the summer, in affording an agreeable relish, and preventing the attack of flies.

Parties wishing to try the preservative properties of the Pyroligneous Acid upon animal substances, particularly hides and paunches for packing tallow, can obtain it by applying at the Manufactory, Dixon-street, near Liverpool-street.

A. HOLLINSHED.
December 6. 8984

ON HAND.

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, 24 to 42 inches
Ditto anvils, ½ to 2½ cwt.
Ditto vyces, 20 to 140 lbs.

Also,

Portable Forges, fitted complete with tools, &c.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
8859 Iron yard, King-street.

CITY DEPOT.

480, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS.

HENRY FISHER respectfully informs the public that every article in the

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE,

Sugar, Tea, Rice, Salt, and all kinds of country supplies, can be had at the lowest possible price for

CASH, AND CASH ONLY.

He confidently solicits a call from those who have the CASH to pay for their supplies.

Observe—

HENRY FISHER,
Opposite the Barracks,
480, George-street.
November 30. 8633

TO SETTLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that his new Stores are No. 3, Bridge-street, corner of George-street, where he has for sale the following articles, in quantities to suit purchasers, viz.:—

TEAS, ex Statesman, in chests, halves, and quarters
Ditto, ex Emily Jane, ditto ditto
Ditto, ex Portenia
SUGARS, Pampanga, China, and Zebu
OILMEN'S STORES, in fruits, mustards, and pickles
SALT, Liverpool and rock
SPIRITS, brandy, Martell's and Hennessy's, in hogsheads
Ditto, out of bond, by the 2 gallons and upwards
Ditto in cases, pale
Case Geneva, 2 and 4 gallons each
RUMS, West India, in puncheons and hogsheads
Ditto, strong, in hogsheads, 30 O.P.
Ditto, Cooper's colonial 27 to 33 O.P.
WINES, old Tom, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Port and Sherries, in wood and bottle, of all classes and prices
WINES Marsala, Lisbon, claret, and champagne
Red wine, in quarters and hogsheads
BEERS, Dunbar's and Byass's, in 3 dozen casks
TOBACCO, in kegs and tierces
OILS AND PAINTS, Earthenware, in crates, &c., &c., &c.

SAMUEL D. GORDON.
8769 3, Bridge-street, corner of George-street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORES,

No. 29, YORK STREET, SYDNEY,
☞ ONE DOOR NORTH OF MARKET-STREET,

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

THE undersigned returns you his warmest acknowledgment for the large share of confidence with which you have favoured him since his commencement in business, and begs to assure you that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of your preference.

As the season is now approaching when it becomes necessary for you to visit the Metropolis to make your selections of stock, he solicits the favour of an inspection of his TEAS AND COFFEES, raw and refined SUGARS, SPICES AND FRUITS, OILMAN'S STORES, &c., &c., which have been selected with the greatest care for the special purpose of meeting the requirements of country buyers in general.

The Tea markets have been for some time highly favourable for purchasing, both as regards QUALITY AND PRICE; indeed there has been no period since the opening of the China trade in which such large assortments of really

FINE, STRONG, AND USEFUL TEAS

have been imported.

Coffees and Sugars, too, are unusually cheap and good.

THOMAS B. COVENY.

[Gentlemen who have not hitherto patronised this establishment, but who may at a future time intend it, are respectfully requested to NOTE the address—29, York-street.] 5733

WARD'S PALE SHERRY.

ON SALE by the undersigned—250 Cases Ward's London Bottled Pale Sherry, in one dozen cases.

E. C. WEEKES,
8989 450, George-street.

PAGE'S PORT.

NOW LANDING, ex Catherine Jamieson—

200 Cases Page's Port, in one and two dozen cases

E. C. WEEKES,
8990 450, George-street.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Hock
Sauterne
Claret
Champagne
White and red colonial wine
Hunt's and Sandeman's port wine, in wood and bottles
Madeira, in pipes, hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, octaves, and cases
Marsala (Woodhouse's), in quarters
Guinness's stout
Ale and porter
SARDINES, tins of various sizes, by the case or by the dozen
Mauritius sugar, brewers', ration, and grocers'
Invoices of superior French merinos, perfumery, brushware, summer cashmere cloth, &c.

D. N. JOUBERT,
8787 George-street North.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

December 6.—Kadree, brig, 204 tons, Captain Allen, for Arracan, in ballast.

CLEARANCES.

December 6.—Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, Captain M'Veigh, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. G. Barker, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. W. F. Hinchey.

December 6.—Champion, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Collas, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. R. H. Wright, and Mr. John Carr.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Louisa and May Queen, for Auckland; Velocity, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 6.—Beppo, 24, Dones, from Morpeth, with 1180 bushels maize, 13 bushels wheat; Emma, 22, Abbey, from Morpeth, with 1000 bushels maize; Young Queen, 31, Shaw, from Morpeth, with 1300 bushels maize; Prosperous, 17, Roberts, from Morpeth, with 700 bushels maize; Jenny Lind, 33, Peattie, from Morpeth, with 700 bushels maize, 20 tons coals; Ann, 10, Anderson, from Pittwater, with 220 bushels shells; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 102 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, 3 bundles sheepskins, 4 hides, 26 bags onions, 18 pigs, 2 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 6.—Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; Phœnix, steamer, 108, Wiseman, for the Clarence River, with sundries; Bee, 12, Guyader, for Kiama, with sundries; Ann, 10, Anderson, for Pittwater, in ballast; Neptune, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Ariel, 13, Laverick, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; James and Amelia, 33, Higgins, for Wide Bay, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

December 6.—Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Captain Millton, for Auckland: Additional—1 cask arrowroot, R. Waterston; 9 cases wine, 2 kegs butter, 2 casks and 1 case oranges, 1 case jams, H. J. Yarrow; 40 bags sugar, 24 bags salt, 1 caroteel currants, 5 packages tea, 1 bale hops, 4 casks butter, A. Fairfax; 30 casks bottled beer, Simpson and Brett; 1 case matches, 2 hogsheads and 4 quarter-casks brandy, M. Birnstingl; 62 cases Geneva, H. Fisher; 2 cases pipes, 1 case slops, Woods and Meehan.

December 6.—Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, Captain M'Veigh, for Melbourne; 96 logs cedar, 42 tons coals, 326 bags maize, 51 coils wool-lashing, 362 deals, 10 cases furniture, J. Cook; 95 coils wool-lashing, J. C. Catton; 11 bags sugar, 1 cask currants, Connor; 6 casks fruit, Cullen; 3 packages stationery, Moore; 18 boxes soap, 40 boxes candles, T. M'Veigh.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the May Queen, this day, at noon.

FOR LONDON.—By the Brightman, to-morrow evening, at six; and by the Sir Edward Paget, (P.O.P.) on Saturday evening next, at six.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

December.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
7	THURSDAY.	4 55	7 5	6 39	7 2

Moon, full, Dec. 10, 48 m. past 6, evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Report of the Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Colonization appeared in the Herald *of November 14.*

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1848.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE.

RILEY *v.* O'CONNELL.

Mr. DONNELLY moved for the appointment of another trustee, under a deed of settlement, instead of the defendant, who is about to leave the colony.

Mr. FISHER consented.

Order accordingly.

IN THE MATTER OF ROSINA WILSON.

Mr. BROADHURST moved to confirm the Master's Report herein, as to the allowance of past and future maintenance, &c.

After hearing Messrs. FISHER and LOWE, His HONOR reserved judgment.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Before the FULL COURT.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved the confirmation of the plan of distribution, filed in the estate of John M'Donnel. Confirmed.

EX PARTE CHARLES FATTORINI.

Mr. FISHER applied that this gentleman should be allowed his certificate. It appeared that some years had elapsed since he became insolvent and was refused his certificate, but now that his creditors were willing that he should have his certificate, under the rider to the Insolvent Act.

The COURT suspended the granting the certificate pursuant to the construction already put upon the rider, until next Wednesday, and then to be granted absolutely.

IN THE ESTATE OF ABERCROMBIE AND CO.

This estate was released from sequestration by an order of the Court, as it purported to be, under the 86th section of the Insolvent Act, which order was dated the 5th July, 1843, and was obtained with the consent of the creditors, under the section in question.

Mr. FISHER, now, on behalf of a colonial creditor—it appearing that there were English as well as colonial creditors—applied that the above order be set aside, and that the estate be restored to the same position as if the order of release had not been obtained. The ground on which the application was now made, was, that the order had been made improvidently, for that it did not appear that the statutory power conferred on the Court by the 86th section had been complied with; for instance, it did not appear that the proper meetings had been held, and of such holding due notice had not been given in the *Government Gazette*. This being the case, it was contended that the order was a nullity, and cases were cited to show that no lapse of time would preclude a party from taking advantage of a nullity.

Mr. BROADHURST, on behalf of the trustees of the estate, one of them also being a creditor, suggested that as his clients had no notice of this application, the Court would only, in the first instance, grant a rule nisi.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE threw out, in the course of the argument, that this Court had released estates from sequestration, finding all parties interested consenting, by powers inherent in it, independent of the 86th section of the Insolvent Act. And in giving judgment, he said, there were three questions to decide, on one of which it was only necessary to give an absolute opinion. In the first place, he said it was not necessary to decide whether the order was good or bad; though he was disposed to think it was good; secondly, his Honor said, if it appeared also that the English creditors did not consent, then he was disposed to think it was wrong. The ground, however, on which he decided the application must fail was, that here a colonial creditor, who at any rate consented to the release, whether it was right or wrong, and who allowed five years to elapse before attempting to set aside the order, wished now to set aside the order, which could not well be done, as he was in a measure estopped from such a course.

The rest of the Court agreed.

The application was dismissed with costs.

DEE *v.* DAY.

Mr. LOWE said he appeared for the petitioning creditor, in support of a rule *nisi* to make the defendant an insolvent. The defendant had admitted all the facts set forth in the petition, but contended that having by a certain deed conveyed all his estate and effects whatsoever to trustees, for the benefit of all his creditors, under the act in that behalf, he is protected from the plaintiff's claim; and if so, the present application will fail. The learned counsel then proceeded to point out sundry objections to the validity of this same deed, viz:—1st. That it did not release this particular debt. 2nd. That it did not mention judgment debts, which this was; therefore though debts were mentioned, that would not include a debt of a higher nature, such as a judgment debt. 3rd. That 4-5ths of the creditors do not appear to have executed the deed, as the schedule attached to it suggests that there are many orders of the alleged insolvent outstanding, the holders of which are not known, nor their amounts. 4th. That the deed appears to have conveyed all the property of the defendant, except wearing apparel, &c., to the value of £25, whereas the act in question says all the property of the insolvent whatsoever is to be conveyed. 5th. That in the schedule there appears to be half an acre of real property purported to be conveyed in fee, whereas the deed contains no apt words to convey the fee; at the utmost it passes only a life estate, saving in the defendant a reversionary interest, which also is in contravention of the act. And lastly, that this deed was not executed until the alleged act of insolvency had taken place.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who appeared for the defendant, was called upon by the Court to answer those objections more particularly applying to the defects in the schedule, and he contended that the words of the Act in question were only directory, and that the Court had still the power to correct and amend the deed in any particulars where it clearly appeared that the defects arose through inadvertency. It was said that these defects were capable of satisfactory explanation.

The COURT, however, decided that the omissions in the schedule were fatal, and that the usual order must follow this application, viz., that the estate of the defendant do stand adjudged sequestrated, as the deed being thus improved was no protection to him.

MOUTRY *v.* BOYD, SUED, &c.

The plaintiff in this case had sued the defendant in two separate actions. A case having been made to the satisfaction of the Chief Justice, an order was obtained to arrest the defendant as being about to leave the colony. The arrest took place in both actions. Afterwards, before his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, the defendant took out a summons in chambers in each action, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the writs of *capias ad respondendum* in each action should not be set aside. Upon one summons being heard, and his Honor having decided against the defendant, the counsel for the plaintiff suggested, that, as the second case was based on the same grounds and materials as the first, that it should share the same fate, whereupon the counsel for the defendant first asked the learned judge to postpone the hearing of the second summons, and, failing here, he applied to have leave reserved to come again; in this also he failed. Orders were afterwards drawn up, stating that, upon the hearing of counsel on each summons, each was dismissed with costs. The defendant then took out another summons, in the second action, to set aside the writ of capias and bail bond that in the meantime had been given. This summons came on to be heard before Mr. Justice Manning; and though it was objected that the summons in this case had already been heard and disposed of, he entertained it, and went into the merits, disclosed in other affidavits than were in existence when the case came before Mr. Justice Dickinson. He set aside the writ of capias and the bail bond, which was afterwards cancelled.

Messrs. MICHIE and LOWE moved upon notice to set aside the order of Mr. Justice Manning. And it was contended that the practice of the Court did not permit such an application to be renewed; for when the application was made in the first instance to set aside the capias, the Judge having full power to decide, and having heard the merits, upon the hearing the same summons in the first case, and no leave being reserved to come again. Mr. Justice Manning had no power to entertain the summons. It was said, if the wholesome rule to be found in the reports was to be invaded, there would be no end to renewed applications. But besides this, the matter had once been entertained by a judge, and the Arrest Act authorised only one application to a judge to discharge such an order granted by the Chief Justice.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL and Mr. FISHER were heard at great length in support of the order, and they contended, that until the summons was heard by Mr. Justice Manning, it was never heard upon the merits, the defendant finding in the first instance, that the decision on the summons in the first case was going against him, abandoned the second, and therefore until the summons was heard upon the merits, it could not be entertained by a second Judge.

Their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice DICKINSON, after going through the facts, decided that from what appeared on the affidavits, the summons in the second action, as it was based on the same materials as the first, had been virtually and substantially disposed of when that first was dismissed; and therefore, according to rule of practice, founded on good policy, the same application could not be again made to a Judge, though it might by way of appeal to the Court. Their Honors also decided, that the 5th section of the Act, authorising the arrest, prohibited more than one application to a Judge to discharge an order for arresting, &c.

His Honor Mr. Justice MANNING differed with the majority of the Court; he said, he gathered from the materials before him in Chambers, as he did now, that the summons he had heard on the merits had never before been heard on the merits—it had never been adjudicated upon; and being of this opinion, he had entertained the application, and came to the decision he did. He also said he could not subscribe to the very literal construction given by the majority of the Court, to the section of the Act of Council in question.

The order was accordingly set aside, but without costs.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—Motions generally. New Trial Motions—Rogers *v.* Owen, and Irving *v.* Sly.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Wheaton Bowden, a special meeting for proof of debts was held. The following claims were proved:—John Carr, £4 6s. 1d.; Robert Campbell, sen., and Co., £150 7s. 2d.; Robert Bourne and Co., £23; Randolph Nott, £51 13s. 1d. The meeting was adjourned until Friday (to-morrow) at two P.M.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of James Powell, an adjourned single meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Patrick Hinchey, a single meeting, at eleven o'clock.

In the estates of John Smith, John Robinson, and Samuel Lavers, certificate meetings at noon.

In the estate of Thomas Pattrick, Jun., an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of John Grahame and Co., an adjourned second meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

In the estate of Henry Lane, a second meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Thomas Wheaton Bowden, an adjourned special meeting, for proof of claims, at two P.M.

NEW INSOLVENT.—Jean Beneaud, Clarence-lane, Sydney, master mariner. Debts, £34 18s. 4d. Assets—Personal property, £5; debts due (exclusive of £17 17s. 6d.; bad and doubtful), £7 10s. Balance deficiency, £22 8s. 4d. Official Assignee, Mr. Clarke Irving.

POLICE OFFICE.—The business before the Police Court yesterday, was disposed of by Captain Innes, and Mr. W. A. Miles. The roster Magistrates for the day, were Messrs. J. Campbell and Dawes, neither, however, made his appearance. Aldermen Egan and Fisher are the Magistrates on the roster for to-day.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At Moore's Wharf, Darling Harbour, at 11 o'clock, Deals, Rosin, and Soda Ash.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, [illegible] 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Kangaroo [illegible] Skins, Basils, and Groceries.

MR. STUBBS.—At [illegible] Mart, at 11 o'clock, two Houses [illegible] the Riley Estate, Woolloomooloo; [illegible] at half-past 11 o'clock, Building Allotments in Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street; at 12 o'clock, 40 Building Allotments in the Town of Tarban, near the Lunatic Asylum, the Juno's Wharf and Stores, (adjoining Duke's Wharf,) Darling Harbour, two Houses at the North Shore, two Houses at Wollongong, four Building Allotments at Balmain, Farm on the Hawkesbury, and Properties at East Maitland, Yass, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and Port Lincoln.

MR. MORT.—In the Stores at the rear of his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow; at his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Kangaroo Skins.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A general meeting of the Australian Club is to be held at twelve o'clock to-day, to determine with regard to proposed alterations in the "Rules and Regulations," and for the election of trustees and members.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court will open this morning for the purpose of disposing of those cases in which, when called on in due course, neither of the parties appeared; those cases in which professional gentlemen are engaged will likewise be disposed of after the list has been gone through.

LICENSING SESSIONS.—A meeting for the purpose of transfering Publicans' Licenses was held under the provisions of the Licensing Act, at the Police Office, on Tuesday. The Magistrates present were the Mayor, (in the chair), Alderman Thurlow, Captains Innes and Moriarty, Messrs. Ogilvy and D. Allan. The following transfers, (being all for which application had been made) were sanctioned. Nicholas Newnham, Wellington Inn, Parramatta-street, to Richard Green. Bridget Fitzgibbons, Sugar Works, Chippendale, to Robert Nairn. Thomas Shaw, Cottage of Content, Liverpool Road, to Charles Whitney. Joseph Leburn, New Inn, Castlereagh-street, to Mary Avery. Edward Borton, Blue Bell Hotel, Sussex and Erskine streets, to John Longford. Mary Green, Cricketers' Arms, Pitt and Market-streets, to Edward Borton, senr. Henry Kesterton, Liverpool Arms, George-street, to Charles Hurford. Alexander Elliot, Rum Puncheon, Castlereagh and Campbell streets, to Everitt Simmons. Israel Solomon, Crooked Billet, George-street, to Richard South. Edward Cattlin, Globe Tavern, Castlereagh and Market streets, to Richard Williams. Mary Ann Hely, now Nichol, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, to husband. James Miller, Union Inn, the Glebe, to James Clifton. A special licensing meeting had also been called, there being twelve applications lodged for special licenses. It is almost superfluous to state that as the present was the first summons for a special licensing meeting, thirteen magistrates, the requisite majority of "the duly qualified" did not assemble, and it consequently lapsed. The six gentlemen who did pay attention to the summons issued were those whose names have been already given as being present at the transfer meeting.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A case was before the Police Court yesterday, preferred by Mr. G. F. Pickering, the editor and one of the proprietors of *Bell's Life in Sydney*, against Mr. Wm. Badcock, for a violent assault. The assault it appeared had occurred on Monday last, and its commission was admitted by the defendant, who pleaded the provocation of a paragraph appearing in last Saturday's issue of the journal of which the complainant was the editor. The bench committed the defendant for trial, allowing bail. Mr. Driscoll appeared on behalf of the complainant.

THE EXCHANGES.—Yesterday the premium charged by the banks on bills drawn on England was reduced from three per cent., at which it has stood for some months, to one per cent.

IRELAND.—Some very ridiculous reports, pretending to be news received from Ireland, have been industriously circulated during the last few days. As many people have been imposed upon, we notice the subject to state that the General Hewitt brought later news than has been received in any of the neighbouring colonies; that the latest papers brought by her were from London, of the 16th of August, and Dublin of the evening of August 8. It is possible that a Dublin paper of the 9th may have been received, but we doubt it. This is the latest news that can by any possibility have arrived in Sydney, and any reports to the contrary are unfounded.

The wine exhibited at the Botanic and Horticultural Show, on the 5th instant, by Mr. A. Foss, was made by Dr. Clayton, Baltinglassie, Gunning, and not of Hunter River, as stated.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.—A sale of suburban and special country and country lots, was held at the Colonial Treasury yesterday. The total number of allotments offered was 62, of which 51 were suburban, 10 country, and 1 special country. The following was the result of the sale:—Suburban lots.—8 allotments on the Manning River, parishes unnamed, county of Gloucester, upset price £1 per acre; allotments of 55, 56, 69, 80, and 117 acres, were knocked down at the upset price; for the other allotments of 59, 62, and 105 acres, no offer was made; 2 allotments on the same river, in the county of Macquarie, the one containing 56 and the other 59 acres, sold at the upset price of £1 per acre; 12 allotments near Clarence Town, county of Durham, were all sold: the upset price of 11 lots was £4 per acre. These went off—1 acre, 0 rood, 12 perches, £4 6s.; 3 roods, 28 perches, £3 14s.; 3 roods, 4 perches, £3 2s.; 1 acre, 2 roods, 32 perches, £6 16s.; 1 acre, 2 roods, 5 perches, £6 2s. 6d.; 1 acre, 1 rood, 16 perches, £5 8s.; 1 acre, 0 rood, 20 perches, £4 10s.; 3 roods, 24 perches, £3 12s.; 2 roods, 17 perches, £2 8s. 6d.; 1 rood, 17 perches, £1 8s. 6d.; 2 acres, 1 rood, £9. The remaining allotment in this locality, upset at £3 per acre, contained 2 acres, 1 rood, and sold for £6 15s.; four allotments, near the township of Kiama, county Camden, were submitted, 2 at £3 and 2 at £4 per acre, one at the former rate containing 2 acres, 2 roods, was sold for £38, for the second, measuring 2 acres 2 perches, there was no offer. The two other lots were put up at £4 per acre and contained 1 acre, 3 roods, 10 perches, and 2 acres and 2 roods; they were knocked down the first at £22 13s. 2d., and the second at £17 10s. Six other allotments in the same district were offered at, 4 at £1, and 2 at £2 per acre, but there were no bids; one allotment near Marulan (county Argyle), of 50 acres, was sold at the upset of £1 per acre; four allotments of 2 acres each, upset £3 per acre, in the parish of Strathearn, county Brisbane, were offered, but there was no sale; of three allotments near the Wollombi (county Northumberland) consisting of 1 of 40 and 2 of 30 acres, one of the latter sold at the upset rate of £1 10s. per acre; 11 allotments near Albury, (county unnamed) of 4 upset at £2 10s. per acre one of 7 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches, sold at £18 4s. 9d.; for the other three no offer was made; 18 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches, and 23 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches, upset at £2 per acre, were sold at £36 11s. and £47 16s. 3d.; two allotments in the same locality of 51 acres each, realised the upset price of £1 acre, but for three others of the same area, at the same price, there were no offers. Country lots.—There were 6 allotments in the county of Cumberland, parish of St. George, the upset price being £1 per acre, 1 of 103 and 1 of 78 acres was disposed of at that rate; for the remaining 4, of 90, 100, 119, and 135 acres, there were no offers; 320 acres in the county King, near Bowning, realised the price of £1 per acre; for 50 acres in the county Argyle, situate on the Wollondilly, there was no offer; 100 acres in the county Bathurst, (near the Three Brothers), and 50 acres in county Macquarie, on the Lansdowne River, severally sold at the upset price of £1 per acre. There was only one special country lot offered: 20 acres on the Hawkesbury, at £2 per acre, and for which there was no bid.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—On the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd instant, during a severe thunder-storm which occurred at Armidale, two labouring men, brickmakers, who had just returned from work to their hut, were instantly struck dead by the electric fluid. It is supposed that a fryingpan which they were in the habit of using, and which was suspended from the roof of the house, was the means of attracting the fluid. We regret to state, that in consequence of there be[illegible]ng no coroner, and the resident [illegible]agistrate being absent, the bodies were interred without an inquest. Immediately after the accident, Dr. Markham, with his usual promptness, visited the unfortunate men, but the vital spark had flown. A third man, who was in the hut at the time of the storm, was struck down, but not much injured.—*Maitland Mercury.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS.—A bill for altering the Customs' duties payable in South Australia is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council. The proposed alterations may be gathered from the following report of the observations made by the Advocate-General on moving the second reading of the bill. "The proposed tariff was the equalisation of duties. Honorable members were so well aware of the advantages of this, that he need use no arguments. He might, however, just mention that a protective duty was not collected for the benefit of those paying it, but for distant producers. Again, it was difficult to merchants to obtain certificates of British produce were goods were bought at Singapore or Sydney, and the change would save much trouble to the Customs department. A second object was to remove the distinction between articles of necessity and luxury. This was not wanted in a country where there were no paupers. A third object was to abolish the free list, which stood on no principle. Of this the honorable and learned gentleman adduced several instances, such as a plough being free and a churn paying duty; a manufactured dray free, while the wood and iron which would make it were charged duty. Five per cent., he said, would prevent no importations. On spirits and wines, the great stays of the revenue, the mean between the present duties on British and foreign was to be imposed; on other goods, the duties at present charged on British were preserved. These were all the changes intended to be made. The tariff would be the same as the present British column, except that the free goods were introduced into it, and the duties on wine and spirits raised to the mean between the two columns."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Montague, Barbaulb, near the Avoca, reached town yesterday. The following are the particulars at present known. It appears that about 10 days since he started on horseback from Mr. Foley's station for that of Cay and Kay's, and was observed by a shepherd to be "riding like a man asleep;" and the next morning he was found by Mr. Kay's bullock driver dead about a quarter of a mile from the station. One of the legs was broken above the ankle, and he appeared to have bound up the broken limb with his shirt, which he had torn for that purpose. He had also endeavoured to crawl in the direction of Messrs. Cay and Kay's, and some pieces of stick were found which he had apparently endeavoured to use as crutches. Bills (unendorsed) to the amount of £629, were found on his person. He arrived here from Van Diemen's Land, and was residing for some short time with Colonel Kenny.—*Melbourne Daily News.*

DEATH OF JOHN SIMSON, ESQ.—The following particulars of the death of this respected gentleman, and narrow escape of his brother, in nobly endeavouring to save the life of a fellow creature, will be read with painful interest. We extract from a private letter dated Charlotte Plains, 24th November:—"I am requested to communicate to you particulars of the following most melancholy occurrence, which took place here on Tuesday last, the 21st instant, and which has cast a gloom over the whole neighbourhood. Both Messrs. D. C. and John Simson, in endeavouring to save the life of a bullock driver (John Barrett) who had got into deep water in crossing the ford at Charlotte Plains, rushed into the stream after him in the attempt, when distressing to relate, the latter sunk, and all efforts to save him were ineffectual—the former was with difficulty extricated. The body of the lamented gentleman, who was deservedly esteemed by all to whom he was known, was not recovered until late on the day of the sad occurrence, after that of the person in endeavouring to save whom he had met his untimely fate, having been brought ashore. The extraordinary suddenness of Mr. John Simson's death would lead to the supposition that it was not occasioned so much by drowning, he being a good swimmer, as by a fit, or effect of sudden immersion acting on affection of the heart. The ceremony of interment of both bodies, took place yesterday, at Charlotte Plains, a numerous attendance of friends and neighbours following the remains to the grave."—*Port Phillip Herald, November 28.*

IMPORTANT SALES.—We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to remind the community of the immense bargains which may be obtained at his sale, this day, at the Mart, King-street, consisting of the Juno's wharf and stores, Miller's Point, two houses at Billy Blue's Point, four allotments at Balmain, an agricultural farm at the Hawkesbury, allotments at Yass, Maitland, Geelong, Williams Town, Adelaide, and in the Town of TARBAN, Parramatta River.—*Communicated.*

We have been requested by J. G. Cohen to direct the attention of the trade to a sale of Earthenware, this day, at his rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of a great variety.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. R. Fawcett to call the attention of buyers to his sale this day, at Moore's Wharf, of Deals, Rosin, and Soda Ash, ex Charlotte, to be sold to the highest bidder.—*Communicated.*

PORT CURTIS.

(From the New South Wales Sporting Magazine for December.)

FROM the tenor of the despatch addressed by Earl Grey to His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, which appeared in the *Sydney Herald* of last month, it seems probable that Port Curtis will shortly be occupied; it may therefore be interesting to many of our readers to offer some account of the port, its capabilities, &c.

Gatcombe Head, Facing Island, which forms the northern headland of the harbour of Port Curtis, is in about 23·52·30 latitude, and 151·23·30 longitude. Port Curtis, according to the latest official charts published in 1844, extends from Rodd's Bay to Gatcombe Head, embracing a distance of about ten miles, but what may be termed the harbour commences only at Gatcombe Head.

The misfortune which attended the ship Lord Auckland may have led to the supposition that the access to the harbour is unfavourable; such, however, is not the case. The masters of the ships Thomas Lowry and Sea Nymph experienced no difficulty in finding the channel, working by Flinders' Chart; in that officer's report it is stated that vessels of any size can enter the port, the only access then known being by the Northern Channel, by which channel the vessels before alluded to entered the port. There is, however, a shoal or bar off Gatcombe Head, having about three fathoms of water, and this is the narrowest, and of course the most dangerous part of the navigation; the water from this point suddenly deepens to ten and fifteen fathoms, creating an extraordinary ripple, to a stranger almost leading to the belief that rocks were close to the surface. However, Captain Stanley, of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, having lately surveyed Port Curtis, and confirmed the report of there being a second and better access to the harbour to the southward, opening towards the head of Rodd's Bay, does away with all difficulty as to the safe approach. As soon as Captain Stanley's report has been received by the Admiralty, no doubt the chart, giving the soundings, as well as sailing and other directions, will be published, probably early in the ensuing year. In the mean time it may suffice to say, that the Southern Channel opens near the headland forming the north-east extremity of Rodd's Bay, from thence running parallel to the main land until it falls into the Northern Channel some short distance to the southward of Gatcombe Head, and leaving the Auckland Flats to the northward. It is understood that the new channel is of sufficient width to admit of vessels beating through it with safety. With three and a half fathoms at low water, and generally carrying seven fathoms to its junction with the North Channel, with a rise and fall of tide varying from nine to fifteen feet, would seem to render this channel perfectly secure, more particularly when it is regularly buoyed, which, it is presumed, will be done by the Government, when the port is occupied. Passing Gatcombe Head you enter the harbour, the channel varying in depth from seven to ten fathoms, with good anchorage, more particularly in the vicinity of South Sea Point, at the mouth of a large cre[illegible] the harbour is completely la[illegible] where

To the northw[illegible] [illegible]locked. opening [illegible] of this creek there is an [illegible]ward, called the Boat Channel, the navigation of which is very intricate, and should only be attempted by craft drawing not more than six or seven feet, and then only at or near the top of the tide. The effect of the meeting of the waters of this channel with those of the passage to Keppel Bay, and of the creek before named, has been to create a deposit (see chart) forming a bank extending from South Tree Point to South Shore Head; there is a channel on each side of this bank, affording secure anchorage in five and seven fathoms within a quarter of a mile of the point, Gladstone, which forms the eastern part of the intended township of Gladstone, and from which point a wharf may be thrown out, admitting of boats, or, indeed, (as the wharf may be extended without difficulty) of vessels of considerable burthen lying along it.

From the South Shore Head to the bluff of Auckland Creek (to which the site of the proposed township extends) the channel follows the coast, and good anchorage off the bluff may be obtained, within a quarter of a mile, in four fathoms, and in three fathoms within two hundred yards. The bluff, which is the eastern head of an extensive creek, with that creek forms the western boundary of the intended township. To show the capabilities of the creek, it will be sufficient to state that the Lord Auckland, 700 tons, was hove down about two hundred yards within it, and that vessels of that tonnage may be hove down even a mile up the creek. The capstan and other works necessary to the heaving down of the Auckland were cut from timber and prepared on the spot, and probably New South Wales does not afford a better position or material for such a purpose than Auckland Creek.

From this point the harbour may be said to terminate, although there is good anchorage in three and five fathoms eight or ten miles to the eastward, in the waters separating Curtis Island from the main land, and which opens in Keppel Bay, distant from Gladstone about twenty-five miles. This passage is navigable at high water, for vessels of six and seven feet draft; at low water spring tides the passage is dry about twelve miles from Gladstone.

Curtis Island, which forms the northern boundary of this passage, extends from the Boat Passage dividing it from Facing Island to Keppel Bay, being in extent about forty miles. This is a beautiful island, well wooded and watered. There are also five islands in Curtis Harbour, nearly opposite Gladstone, which are most picturesque; indeed the harbour throughout is beautiful, and abounds in fish in varieties unknown in Sydney; the shellfish particularly is in greater variety, and far superior; in addition to the ordinary oyster, both rock and mud, the pearl is abundant; large crabs, prawns, and shrimps are plentiful, and turtle are frequently taken averaging a large size. However, the great resort of turtle is on the neighbouring islands. The country abounds in kangaroo, emu, bustard, with a fair supply of quail, duck, pigeons, &c. Between Rodd's Bay and the head of Curtis Harbour there are six creeks, varying in extent, from their embouchures to bars dividing them from water holes, from ten to fifteen and perhaps twenty miles. These creeks generally have bar mouths, and again are shut out from fresh water by barriers either of rock or sand, and are usually only accessible either at the top of the tide or in calm weather, when their tortuous entrances are traceable; once entered, they are in most points navigable for ten or twelve miles for boats of seven or eight tons, but they shoal gradually as you approach the water holes, from which they are in every case separated by a bar at low water.

The Boyne (Oxley's) until lately supposed to take off the waters of the river now called the Burnett, the embouchure of which is immediately south of Gatcombe Head, is perhaps an exception, although this creek at the time visited did not exceed thirty feet in width, and a few inches in depth; there is no doubt from appearances, that this creek, indeed the whole of the creeks, become fresh water torrents in the season, and the Boyne, beyond all others, exhibited traces of a recent flood, having risen to the height of at least twenty feet, to which it must be subject from the nature of its banks. Unfortunately the access to the Boyne is over a double reef, but vessels lying at anchor awaiting either the wind or tide may take advantage of fair weather to cross the bar, and they may be sure of fresh water at seven or eight miles from the bar, and during the wet periods within five miles. Auckland Creek, after running a short distance nearly south, turns off to the eastward, and terminates as before stated, in ponds, but these ponds seem to bear a permanent character, being full of perch. From this source Gladstone may be supplied with water by means of pipes.

The creek next to the southward is one of considerable importance, apparently navigable for boats of large burthen for fifteen miles, however no positive account can be given of its embouchure; it leads to a permanent stream, running over a bed of limestone, runs nearly south for some distance, and then turns eastward into a fine country of open plains. All the creeks opening into Port Curtis seem to run into good country, plains thinly timbered, well grassed, and good soil, highly favourable for cattle. No doubt this is a fine country for growing every species of tropical produce, and many of European character.

Although the coast exhibits a want of water, it is confined to certain periods, and to a certain extent from the coast. The country is intersected with extensive water-holes, and as the tropical rains appear to fall regularly in autumn and spring, and the nature of the country admitting of the ready formation of dams, no fear can be entertained on the score of a supply of water, both for town and shipping, after a brief period of occupation, and with limited expenditure.

The geological aspect of the country leaves no doubt that within the ranges metal will be found, probably quite equal in extent to the mines of South Australia; and in the immediate vicinity of the site of Gladstone there is abundance of building material, such as timber, brick-earth, shells for lime, ironstone, freestone, limestone, within water-carriage, and certain indications of coal also within water-carriage.

The country, as far as visited, consisted of open forest, with extensive plains, well grassed, but the immediate coast line assumed a very unsatisfactory character during the autumn, in fact the best idea of it may be conveyed by a crumpled sheet of brown paper. The coast line (as well as the creeks,) is fringed with mangrove, in some places to the depth of an hundred yards, and the line is broken by salt swamps, many of considerable extent, probably from one to three and four hundred acres each.

These swamps are only covered with salt-water during the spring tides, and may easily be reclaimed, and become most valuable property.

The aborigines have been alluded to in our description of Facing Island.

Port Curtis then seems to offer a fair prospect for settlers, either as graziers or agriculturists; the climate is highly favourable to the breeding of horses, and horned stock, and being subject to the usual tropical breezes, namely, sea breeze during the day, and cool land wind at night, may be found healthy; indeed it is understood that no serious case of sickness occurred, during the late occupation, which extended over the worst portion of the year. New settlers will of course suffer from musqitoes, which are both large and numerous; and will probably be surprised to find peaches, apricots, nectarines, loquats, pumpkins, and melons, growing even to the summit of Mount Larcombe, the highest ground visible from Port Curtis, for seeds of the above descriptions were scattered in various places during the autumn of last year, and it is hoped some of these may have escaped the ravages of the kangaroo.

The *Literary Gazette* gives the following anecdote as a literal fact:—In one of his speeches in the House of Commons, the minister, to illustrate a point, quoted from Hamlet, "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark;" which being read in the newspapers next morning by a matter-of-fact quidnunc, who had a considerable sum vested in Danish securities, he took the alarm and immediately wrote to his correspondent in Stockholm to sell out and realise every shilling he had in the funds of that denounced and sinking country.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAILWAY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Soon shall thy arm unconquer'd steam from far,
Drag the slow barge, and drive the rapid car!
DARWIN.

GENTLEMEN,—We rejoice—the Company have actually issued their prospectus. Aye! and are going to make the railway with colonial capital too. This is as it should be; but it is not the capital that we are after at present, it is the title or designation—"The Australian Tramroad and Railway Company." Oh! barbarous. Let us have either the one or the other. We suppose that every novice knows that a tramroad is a railway; but a railway is not by any means a tramroad, at least in the modern acceptation of the word. We may presume that it is the intention of the Company to make the necessary cuttings, embankments, bridges, culverts, &c., just as if it were an *actual* railway, and consequently that the only distinction between a railway and tramroad will consist in the sort of rail used, a tramplate or flange rail, or the modern edge rail.

You may tell us to be sure that a tramroad, on which common carts and drays may be allowed to travel, can do with more severe (that is, more inclined or declined) gradients. Admitted; but if you only want a common tramroad, you may lay it along one side of the Parramatta Road. No, no, Gentlemen, we must have a veritable railway, and no half and half measure. Were you ever in Ayrshire? What, never in Ayr?

Auld Ayr, which ne'er a town surpasses,
For honest men and bonny lasses,—

Nor saw the beautiful monument erected to the memory of Robert Burns? Nor the auld brigg over the stream, to the centre of which the diel and his witches pursued Tam O'Shanter from Alloway Auld Kirk, and so tugged at his good grey mare's tail that "they left poor Maggy scarce a stump," with the parting benison—

Oh Tam, oh Tam, you'll get your fairin,
In h—l they'l roast thee like a herrin.

But hark! I hear you shouting *off the rail*. Well then in that country is the best tramroad that we have seen, made by the Duke of Portland, and extending from the manufacturing town of Kilmarnock (of bonnet and nightcap notoriety) to the seaport town of Troon. It has since undergone various alterations to enable it to keep pace with the age; its gradients and curves have been improved, and it has been relaid with the edge rail. If we recollect aright, a good horse used to draw on this tramroad, from six to eight tons, whereas on an edge rail, with the same gradients, the same animal would probably have drawn from twelve to fifteen tons.

As to the proposed experiment of laying down a mile of tramroad, it is an idea at which the merest tyro in engineering might smile. Temporary iron-bark rails can be used in the construction of the works, and can then be well tested; but if you insist on its being first tried, all you have to do is to lay down, say 300 yards (instead of 1760) on an incline of (1) one in (30) thirty, or so. The last hundred yards forming a curve of minimum radius. The committee's ideas, and those they have consulted on this subject, appear as vague and undefined as those of the Corporation with regard to the sanitary improvement of the city.

It is possible that horse power might prove very economical on a portion of the Goulburn line, but Mr. Woore's severe gradients, in ascending into Argyle, would render horse power much less available, as the moment a horse begins to ascend a severe gradient, his power, which consists in a great measure in his weight, decreases rapidly, and the muscular exertion which ensues, generally very soon, if persisted in, destroys the animal. Of course we do not mean to say that his gradients are insurmountable with horse-flesh—we mean to say that this drawback, so injurious, inconvenient, and expensive with locomotives, is nearly as much so with horses, allowing for deficiency of speed. No doubt an auxilary horse is much easier procured in this country than an auxiliary locomotive.

What of the Corporation? Do they understand us? We do not wish to make ourselves offensive, *and will wait on them to explain if they like*—but if they are not satisfied and are determined not to be satisfied, we (Hodge) will feel ourselves compelled to address the citizens in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution, or we will defend the sanitary arrangements and engineering principles we advocate against any advocate of the present pernicious system, when the Corporation can attend and learn something advantageous to the public interest.

As to the plough, we consider it *sold*, although they say that they will not sell it; in short it is becoming as great a favourite as the poor man's fiddle.

Oh! if I sold my fiddle
I think I should gang mad,
To think of the glorious days
Poor fiddle and I hae had.

Perhaps we have already occupied too much of your space. This is the last time we shall trouble you on this subject: we felt bound, after waiting for *seven years* and seeing nothing done towards the sanitary improvement of the city, to call the attention not only of the Corporation, but of the citizens generally, to the disgraceful manner in which their money is being and has been squandered.

If the Colonial Secretary would furnish us with the amount expended on the streets during the administration of Governors Bourke and Gipps, we would be able to show that along with the Corporation expenditure a sum has been laid out, and an equivalent destroyed, sufficient to have paved the city over and over again. We do not reflect on Colonel Barney, his orders were likely imperative, for poor Sir George was rather arbitrary. As the friend and companion in arms of upright honest Gipps, we hold him in high esteem, and mention his name with respect; and to the gentlemen whom our remarks have displeased, we have to reply in the words of Sophocles—

'Tis you that say it, not I—you do the deeds,
And your ungodly deeds find me the words.

As to the sewerage, it is a question involving the very highest considerations, politic, scientific, and philanthropic, and we feel that we could not do justice to the subject without occupying too much of your time and space. Suffice it to say, that two French Engineers were sent to London some few years ago by the French Government, in order to inspect and report upon the construction and other scientific arrangements of the sewerage of the metropolis, and that associated with the present Commissioners of Sewers in London are the names of Dr. Southwood Smith (why did Dr. Nicholson desert his proper post?), Lord Ashley, Lord Grey, and others of *nature's* noblemen, which shows the subject to be of vast importance. Probably the Corporation had better mend their *ways* in the mean time, until their funds will tell on this costly undertaking.

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HODGE THE PLOUGHMAN'S BOY.

Parramatta River, December 3.

P.S.—We have been asked who was M'Addum, or Macadum, from whom springs the word macadamised. He was an enterprising road maker, who crossed the Tweed many years ago, and made some very tolerable roads in England. He had but one system of road making, i.e., it was all the same to him whether he crossed a boggy, clayey, or rocky country. He had but one cure for every disease—in short, was a regular Holloway's pills man—and would no doubt have succeeded in Sydney, where his puff, blarney, and presumption, would have supplanted modest merit.

P.S.—Is it true that Mr. Woore was seen sitting at the door of his wool-shed lamenting that his great *trunk* line should be mutilated to a tramroad, in the following *elegant* stanza?—

I've now been a squatter for ten years, or so,
And have not known our fine wool sell nearly as low;
Still to persevere on I never yet shrunk,
But my spirits are gone with the loss of my *trunk*.

P.S.—It is supposed by some that wooden rails would become lubricated after being in use for a time. In consequence of which the wheels of a carriage would revolve, or slip, without advancing. After making all the other experiments on the model we have before described, this can be ascertained by simply partially rubbing the rail with a piece of brown soap, and drawing the waggon up the incline with a couple of good horses at the requisite speed. This is different from a locomotive in some degree, as the latter is properly speaking propelled by a power within itself. Still we could find a method of surmounting this difficulty.

HODGE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Being requested by some members of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society to make a few observations upon the reeled silk exhibited at the above excellent Society's show, which took place to-day, and to publish the same for the public benefit, I feel I cannot more effectually disseminate the same than by requesting you to insert them in your widely circulated and influential journal. A request which I feel assured you will readily accede to from my experience of your earnest desire to promote the interests of New South Wales.

There were five separate samples of silk shown, marked respectively CG 1, CG 2, CG 3, CG 4, and CG 5, which I will take in the order of merit, and

1st.—CG 2. This was of a tolerably mellow feel, and good for gloss and colour. The mixture of two colours in one skin is not desirable. The defects were, unevenness of thread, not sufficiently cleaned or freed from "gouts;"* inefficient joining together of the fibres in reeling. The skeins were also formed of too small a size for manufacturing purposes, and were made without "gums,"† or guider motion, so that they were not fit for the first process which raw silk undergoes in the throwster's hands, viz., that of winding, except at a very great loss by "waste." The cocoons accompanying this sample were good, but small; and the skein weighing 37 grains, to which a ticket was attached, showing it to be the produce of 40 worms, is a low average production.

2nd.—CG 4. This sample was harsh in feel, (produced, I should say, by the cocoons being allowed to become saturated with probably too hot water,) was of middling colour, had no gloss, was uneven, but free from foul or "gouts." The remarks as to the small size of the skeins and the waste in the throwster's hands, as expressed in remarks to previous samples, equally apply to this. The superiority of CG 4 over CG 3 consisted in its having a thread, in which the fibres were joined together in one thread, while in CG 3 the fibres were not joined, and it was almost in a state of floss.

3rd.—CG 3. As above said, the fibres were not joined, it was of a dull colour, and without gloss.

4th.—CG 1. Was also of a dull colour, and being run off in the single fibre without any attempt at connection, can scarcely be considered as reeled, and is only of the value of floss or waste silk.

5th.—CG 5. This sample was of a very beautiful appearance, but being reeled in the single fibre, can only, as in the last case, be called floss.

I think CG 2 was a most creditable sample of colonial silk, evincing great painstaking on the part of the reeler. The faults I have pointed out, both in this sample and that marked CG4, could all be overcome by experience in the art of reeling, an art only to be acquired by practice.

I hope, gentlemen, in these observations, I may not be considered as arrogating too much importance to myself, or disparaging the efforts of my fellow-colonists to follow out this most important branch of production. I do think that the samples shown to-day demonstrate that New South Wales is capable of producing a superior quality of silk; and I am desirous of imparting my practical knowledge, with a view to prepare it in a proper way for the English market.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. BEUZEVILLE.

Silk Institution, Eastwood, near Ryde,
December 5.

---

* Gouts are pieces of waste adhering to the silken thread.

† Gums are the part of the skein touching the reel at every quarter revolution; these being damped when reeled become dry and sufficiently hard to retain the threads in the place they are laid by the guider motion.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Two or three philanthropic men have suggested, during the past week, the propriety of closing the merchants offices at 2 P.M. every Saturday, and in accordance with that suggestion have canvassed the opinions of the merchants themselves as to the practicability of the measure. Surely an act that carries an evidence of its own intrinsic usefulness upon its very face, must meet with the concurrence of every right thinking man. The offices of the attorneys are closed every Saturday at the same hour (2 P.M.), and why not those of the merchants? Are merchants' clerks less confined than the former—are their duties of less onerous character, or are they in any way less deserving of the indulgence? Trusting that this business will meet with that powerful advocacy from you, which the exercise of a piece of humanity never fails to obtain,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A LAWYER'S CLERK.

Sydney, December 6.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

(From the Times, July 20.)

IN all our suggestions on the subject of emigration we never have proposed to ourselves or our readers the execution of anything like a shipment of mere paupers to our colonies. We can conceive nothing more wild, more preposterous, more dangerous to the colonies, or more unsatisfactory to the home population, than such a scheme would necessarily be. It would neither ease the labour market here nor supply it there. It would produce no immediate alleviation to the competing wants of those who remain at home, whilst in the colonies themselves it would sow the seeds of future mis-government, anarchy, and poverty.

We have illustrated the necessity of emigration by a reference to the amount and expense of our pauper population, not because we would see our workhouses drained of their inmates for the purpose of colonial transportation, but because the pauperism in the workhouse measures the poverty out of it. Pauperism—excluding the cases of its professional adoption—is the sign of defective employment. Want of employment denotes either the want of capital, or the want of remunerative investment for it. We believe it to be notorious that England does not labour under the former grievance. There are people who affirm that the aggregate of capital never was greater in this country than it is at present; and that the hard problem for men engaged in business is not how to find money, but how to employ it. In other words, the tendency of profits to that minimum towards which they are continually urged, has been recently so much accelerated by causes of different kinds and characters, that capital withdraws itself from the overstocked field of ordinary production, and leaves labour to mourn its absence and alarm.

Thus, while the man of small substance, who under other circumstances would be tempted to lay out his money in the usual manufactures or occupations of his class, is deterred by the smallness of the attainable profit from doing so, and prefers receiving the interest of the funds, or living on his principal, to engaging in a gainless craft, others, whose only capital is the strength of their arms and sinews, are driven by want of demand to vegetate in unwilling and helpless idleness. Their poverty is an expressive witness of the want of enterprise or of confidence in a class above them. But the poverty of the one and the sluggishness of the other combine to increase the present weight, and to cumulate the prospective accession of individual and national poverty. The small capitalist, living on the minimum of interest, whilst he adds nothing to the stock of production and pays nothing towards the supply of labour, not only remains poor himself, but may also be the means of perpetuating a more deplorable indigence through succeeding generations. The unemployed mechanic prematurely driven for bread into the workhouse, bequeaths to the poor's rates the accumulated hunger of a race reared in penury and indifferent to shame. The children of the one become poor, the children of the other become beggars. Thus in the course of a few years, two classes of persons, between whom at first sight there appears to be nothing in common, are by the same causes depressed in the social scale, and both become, in different ways, burdens upon the country.

With such facts constantly brought before us, it would have been absurd in the highest degree had we proposed an emigration of paupers as a panacea for the evils of a surplus population and ill-distributed employment. Such an emigration could do no good, and would be very likely to do great harm. The colonies cry out for labour—active, energetic, useful, industrious labour. The workhouse-bred pauper would be as useless in Australia or the Cape as he is in Suffolk or Devonshire. Instead of a clearer of woods, a plougher of land, and a builder of houses, he would be an idle, dissatisfied, sulky squatter; a lounger on an unimproved property, and a querulous monopolist of privileges which others might turn to account but which he could only abuse. While the colonists are demanding an immigration of labour, people at home are anxious for an efflux of capital. There is more money than people know what to do with. What can a man of common brains, with no inventive skill or mechanical ingenuity, but at the same time of some energy, sound health, and vigorous constitution, do with his little competence of £3000 or £4000? What do scores of men in similar circumstances do with it? Why—eat, drink, gamble, borrow at 10 per cent., and die to cheat their creditors; or else buy an annuity and live to spite relations. £3000 or £4000 in England is a minnow or a fly in the great ocean of English speculation. A successful throw may, indeed, double it; but an unfortunate risk may as easily lose it all. It suggests no other alternative than a poor gentility or a daring ruin. But the same £3000 or £4000, which in England gives little more than bread and cheese, in the English colonies yields both present and prospective return. The man who takes out £3000 to the Cape or to Canada receives a far higher interest than he could get in London, with increasing opportunities of more profitable investment hereafter. The first twenty or thirty acres of land which he brings under cultivation enhance the value of those which adjoin them: every implement of labour which he has made—every tenement which he has constructed—every road he has helped to make—all augment the value and the returns of the original outlay. With each succeeding year he employs more money, and each succeeding improvement sets in motion new labour. As the settlement advances, he who began as a small capitalist has risen into a great one. The place which he filled a few years ago is supplied by the labourer, the price of whose labour in a wide field of employment, such as a new colony offers, is soon sufficient to convert him into a proprietor. But both the hirer and the hired, the small proprietor and the large one, the proprietor *in esse* and the proprietor *in posse*, are each stimulating the industry, and thereby employing the capital of the mother-country. The families who would have gone on short commons and in darned garments at home luxuriate in generous diet and good broadcloth abroad. The prodigality which there is safe, reacts upon the machinery of production here; and capital at the Antipodes fosters capital in England. Sydney, Port Phillip, and Toronto, set the looms of Stockport and the West Riding a going.

As it is for the interest of society in this country that the plethora of capital should be eased by these petty venisections, so it is for the interest of the colonies that they should be irrigated by its redundant streams. A colony without capital is, at the best, sure to be an incumbrance. It may also be something worse than an incumbrance. It may be a gigantic union of expatriated paupers—an army of noisy, drunken, discontented idlers, who would not live at home, and will not work from home—who, when they have ceased to beg, will take to threatening, and, at last, when menace and mendicity are of no further use, will take to the bush. Such a settlement is not a colony, but a social cesspool.

It is the duty of the Colonial Office to prevent the colonies from degenerating into such a state as this. Labour they must have; for without it capitalists will not emigrate. Capital and labour are necessary to each other. But what capitalist would go out with the prospect of dealing with the scum of the parochial poor? There must be a selection of labourers. Nor would this be difficult of management. The Poor Law Commissioners might institute an examination of such of the parish boys—whether paupers or no—who desired to try their fortunes in the colonies. By this means the standard of the labouring emigrants would be raised. Nor would this be all. The standard of wages and comfort would likewise be raised for those who remained at home. We do not share the apprehension which some persons profess to entertain; viz., that such a scheme would take away the best, and leave behind the worst of the rural population. For after making all the deductions possible for the tastes, the eligibility, the opportunities of these candidates for emigration, we are sure that more than an adequate supply of healthy and vigorous labour would be left to till the fields of Lincolnshire and tend the flocks of Sussex. And a plan, which would at once put the domestic peasant and his colonial compeer in a better condition, we hold to be well worth a trial.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLONIZATION.

(From the Times, July 12.)

THERE are societies whose merit it is to originate and embody some splendid idea, or to undertake one of the more heroic works of piety or benevolence. How often they fall from their first estate, how often philosophy sinks into twaddle, knights-errant into jobbers, and saints into very ordinary men, it is not our present purpose to relate. It is evident, however, that the best and safest object of association is that the utility of which is felt, confessed, and anticipated by all. Name something which everybody wishes to see done, in which everybody has a personal interest, but which yet surpasses or perplexes all private opportunities and means, and there you have at once a good reason for clubbing forces, concentrating attention, organising agencies, and economising funds. The Society for the Promotion of Colonization has just such an object. Everybody who has given the least fraction of his time and his heart to the condition of our working population, knows that the best thing an honest and hearty British labourer can do is to get a little elbow-room in some less crowded part of Her Majesty's possessions. He knows that by so doing poor Jolter Giles, who works harder than the horses he drives, without being so well fed, so well housed, so well littered and groomed, will, in all probability, soon find himself a comfortable yeoman with a warm and capacious habitation, farm implements, cattle, pigs, and such useful accessories, all of his own. He knows that after the first wounds of separation are healed, the emigrant is very quickly reconciled to the land of his adoption; and that, once fairly established, he will no more think of returning than he will attempt to dress in swaddling clothes, or sleep in a cradle. He knows all this, but he also knows that no work of private kindness is so fraught with difficulty and disappointment as insulated attempts to give labourers this chance. Herein, then, consists the use of a society; and for this reason we desire to call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday in Hanover-square rooms.

The work wants a focus. It wants some one, or some body of responsible men, to come forward, to hold up the hand, and cry "Who will join us? Who will help us in this work?" The preaching, or rather the sight, of one silly fanatic could once gather all the manhood and the very infancy of civilized Europe to set out under the imagined guidance of Heaven to rescue a hallowed spot from desecration. Wave after wave of men flowed eastward to a struggle which was misery, demoralization, and death, to nearly all who approached it. We have no occasion to tax probability in order to recommend emigration. We need not dress up the colonies as El Dorado, or preach of them as a sacred soil. The advantage is notorious. Parliamentary reports, colonial papers, private correspondence, every means of information we possess show that Canada and Australia offer industry a field in which, humanly speaking, it will not labour in vain. Every labourer who has a relation or a friend in the colonies may know this on the authority of letters which continually urge upon him to follow the example of the writer, if he can get funds for the purpose. With an object of such unquestionable value, we cannot doubt that a society proving itself in earnest will elicit the assistance of that numerous class which waits to be stirred and directed. There are always men of genius who don't know what to do with their talents, men of position seeking for an errand, and men of wealth at a loss for some generous and satisfactory mode of applying it. The turn these persons may happen to take depends often on the most trifling accidents, and is influenced not a little by the talent, the ardour, and the success of the various agencies around them. Let them see that you are really in earnest, doing actual good, and not likely to disappoint them, and they will perhaps settle in your favour the indecision of a life.

Such an appeal requires that one shall be able to recommend the leaders on whose zeal and discretion so much is to depend. It is by no means our practice to eulogise this or that public man just to excite a little temporary *furor*. Some of the names prominent in yesterday's demonstration are sufficient pledges for the impartial fidelity of our criticisms upon public men and public undertakings. It would, however, be impossible to deny Lord Ashley, who moved the first resolution the credit of doing as well as talking. This metropolis can exhibit at this moment many proofs of his effectual energy. Lodging-houses of various kinds, baths and washhouses, the ragged schools, and other tangible works, solid edifices and prosperous institutions, show that at any rate Lord Ashley does something for his talk. He does not let business slip through his fingers. You are sure of something for your money. As a public man, with a considerable degree of eloquence and industry, he has been in request, and has perhaps acted occasionally as a man in request are rather apt to do. But after recently inspecting, with great pleasure and edification, several monuments of his philanthropic zeal, we feel constrained to say that Lord Ashley will take care that something is done, and something too worth the trouble and expense.

His Lordship's statistics yesterday, as well as those he produced on his late motion in behalf of the Ragged Schools, naturally suggest a very anxious reflection. "In London alone," says Lord Ashley, "there are thousands and tens of thousands willing to work but unable to find employment. Out of 62,000 persons apprehended by the police last year, 28,000 had no business or avocation. It could not be that those 28,000 chose the path of idleness, for no race is so capable and so desirous of honest labour as the Anglo-Saxon." On the former occasion referred to we think his Lordship estimated the class which the Ragged Schools were intended to reform at 30,000. The Chartists adopt an estimate which we cannot believe to be wholly without foundation, that of the 200,000 labourers and artizans in the metropolis, a third only are in full work, a third in half work, and a third in no work. Now, we are far from suggesting that the human scourings of a metropolis are the best materials for a colony, and that a man who is good for nothing in the streets of London will thrive in the back woods. But we wish the reader to compare our cities and our colonies. The surplus of the population will either go off to our colonies or crowd into our cities. We must make up our minds to myriads of labourers and artizans, unemployed, stagnant, festering, and corrupting like the waters of a marsh that can find no vent, unless we can devise some escape for them. The increase of population will ever be flocking from villages into towns; there is no help for it; and we must take it for granted that they will continue to do so. Unless we can divert this stream into some less dangerous direction, we shall before long have all our large cities in the same fearful state as Paris itself. Some day we shall find ourselves suddenly called on to maintain a hundred thousand men in a camp of idleness and sedition, and at an enormous cost to the nation; with the comfortable reflection that, had this hungry crowd been assisted to emigrate, it would have been contributing largely to the national resources instead of devouring them. Events show that a city is on the eve of revolution when half of its inhabitants are out of work. That is the choice, therefore, we are called on to make—Colonization or Revolution—a peaceful increase of the empire in its colonies, or an overthrow of authority and order at home. In other words, shall we make the increase of our race our worst enemies or our best friends?

WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR THE PEOPLE?

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

I NEED scarcely remind your lordship that, independent of all recent legislation, the home administration of colonial affairs has long been a matter of just complaint. I mean no flattery when I say that, during the last twenty years, no minister has conducted the business of that department with greater success than your lordship; no one, therefore, can be better aware of the general inefficiency of the system, and the necessity that exists for some important alteration in the management of our colonial empire.

It is to be observed that our colonies have two interests which are essentially distinct; the one is local, and confided to the representative assembly, or if it does not enjoy that privilege, to the executive government of the colony; the other is imperial, and confided to the general legislature and the executive government of the empire; and it is to the latter that I now venture to draw your lordship's attention.

I assume, therefore,—for it would be a waste of time to prove the fact—that the imperial interests of the colonies do not receive that degree of attention from the home government which their great importance deserves. At the present time, in particular, when the subject of systematic colonisation is forcing itself upon the public mind, the want of some organised means of effecting that desired object is powerfully felt. With the double object, therefore, of obtaining justice to the colonies, and at the same time of rendering their resources most available to the mother country, I have to suggest one or two remedies. The first is to enlarge both the administrative power and the responsibility of the Colonial Office; the second, and more effective plan is, to allow the colonies the right of direct representation in the Imperial Parliament.

Your lordship is doubtless aware that the scheme of direct colonial representation was strongly advocated by Adam Smith, and as resolutely opposed by Burke. "There is not the least probability," observes the former, "that the British constitution would be hurt by the union of Great Britain with her colonies. That constitution, on the contrary, would be completed by it, and seems to be imperfect without it. *The assembly which deliberates and decides concerning the affairs of every part of the empire, in order to be properly informed, ought certainly to have representatives from every part of it.* That this union, however, could be easily effectuated, or that difficulties, and great difficulties, might not occur in the execution, I do not pretend. I have yet heard of none, however, which appear insurmountable."

The objections of Mr. Burke to this scheme are principally founded on the distance of the colonies from England, and on the unavoidable difficulties and delays which would occur in the election and return of members to the seat of government.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, however, that circumstances have very materially altered since these conflicting opinions were expressed. The principal, and in fact the only valid objection of Burke, can hardly be said now to exist, at least with reference to our American possessions—and he has confined his argument to them. A voyage from Boston or Halifax can now be performed in as short a time as a journey from the north of Scotland or the west of Ireland in the days of Burke; and throughout the year the West Indies are probably more accessible than the Shetland Islands. In proportion, therefore, as the force of Mr. Burke's objections has diminished by circumstances, the reasons adduced by Adam Smith in favour of colonial representation have received additional strength. And there is another circumstance to be considered, which, although for obvious reasons he has not directly referred to it, could scarcely have failed to operate on the mind of Burke, while treating of this important question. At the period when he wrote, the close boroughs afforded a ready means of representation of the colonies: a means which no longer exists. Practically speaking therefore, the colonies were represented in the imperial legislature in his day, although not so efficiently as if they had been allowed to send their own representatives direct to parliament.

In order to avoid the possibility of contested elections, and the great delays that would necessarily attend them, the colonial legislatures, which must still remain, might be empowered to send members to Parliament in the same manner as the separate legislatures of the United States send members to Congress.

As direct imperial representation must necessarily imply imperial taxation, those colonies only would send members to Parliament which could afford to contribute to the revenue of the mother country, in some proportion to the expense of their maintenance. The smaller colonies, therefore, and those generally which have no local assemblies, would remain governed as they now are, although they too would derive great advantage from the presence in Parliament of men who might be personally acquainted with their actual condition and resources.

If your lordship asks for a precedent of so important an innovation, I fear, indeed, that none can be furnished, either from the history of this country or of any other. As the idea of representation was unknown to the ancients, we cannot look to them for information. Among the maritime states of the middle ages, however, we may perceive the necessities that sometimes existed for colonial representation at the seat of government. During the fourteenth century, a colony of Venice claimed the right of sending deputies to the great council of the Republic, but this privilege was denied by the exclusive legislators of St. Mark. During the grandeur of the Spanish monarchy in the sixteenth century, the great foreign dependencies of the Crown were represented at Madrid by a separate council or board, which appears to have superintended the affairs of the dominions committed to their care, without the intervention of the Cortes. Even this would be an improvement upon our loose and changeful system of colonial management; but no remedy would appear to be so efficient, so constitutional, and at the same time so conducive to the strength and stability of the whole empire as the one already suggested.

And if no historical precedent can be adduced in favour of this proposed measure, it is also to be borne in mind that the circumstances of the case have no parallel in the annals of mankind. With an overflowing population at home, and a boundless extent of colonial territory abroad, it is the obvious destiny of this nation to employ its indomitable energies for centuries to come in civilising and peopling those vast regions of the earth which Providence has committed to our care. Such, in spite of the temporary triumph of theory over reason and justice, is our inevitable course. Nor would anything more facilitate the accomplishment of this great work, by diffusing just notions of the wants and capabilities of our colonial dominions, than the presence of their representatives in England. It is asked how they would affect the deliberations of the supreme legislature, it may be safely replied that they would add generally to their interest and utility; because under the plan proposed the ablest men only would be returned. From their education and their habits there is also every reason to believe that they would cherish a firm attachment to the constitution of their forefathers, and thus, in addition to the increased intelligence which they would bring to parliament, they would form an important element of resistance to that destructive spirit now abroad, which, whether under the attractive guise of a popular league, or the bolder front of Chartism or Repeal, aims really at the destruction of our institutions and the subversion of society.—[From a pamphlet entitled *Free Trade and no Colonies*, just published by Blackwood and Co.]

WEST INDIA MAILS.

Southampton, Saturday, August 5.

THE Royal mail Steam-packet Company's ship Dee, William Allan, commander, arrived here last evening, with the usual British and Foreign West India Mails, in charge of Lieutenant John Brown, R.N., Admiralty agent.

The Dee also brings South American mails of the following dates, received from Panama, at which place they arrived in the Pacific Company's steam-ship New Granada, having on board 364,000 dollars in specie for the Bank of England:—

Valparaiso (Chili)	May 29	Pisco (Peru)	June 8
Coquimbo „	— 31	Callao „	— 13
Huasco „	June 1	Payta „	— 16
Copiapo „	— 1	Guayaquil (Ecuador)	— 17
Cobija (Bolivia)	— 3	Buenaventura (New Granada)	— 21
Iquique (Peru)	— 4	Panama	— 23
Arica „	— 5		
Islay „	— 6		

The Dee has made a very quick voyage home, arriving nearly three days before her mails were due at the Post-office. She experienced heavy weather on the voyage from St. Thomas's to Fayal, but from the latter port the weather was fine, with light winds.

We have our usual correspondence and files of West Indian and South American papers, and their contents are of considerable interest and importance.

From the west end of the island of Jamaica we regret to say there are unfavourable accounts, and great discontent is said to have arisen amongst the black labouring population from the inability of the planters to afford full employment. In consequence of the very general suspension of cultivation, which the ruinous prices of produce, and the refusal of merchants to make any advances, have induced. The *Jamaica Despatch* of the 8th of July says, that prudential considerations cause it to withhold particulars that had come to its knowledge; but remarks that the colony was in a position of great peril. This may be inferred from the fact that his Excellency the Governor had ordered strong detachments of police to concentrate in the disaffected districts, and bodies of that force had marched from the Kingston, St. Catherine, and St. Mary's division to check the disposition to revolt. The *Jamaica Despatch* hints that the blacks have been incited to disturbances by several dissenting ministers, who had told the people they were once more to be made slaves, and that the national schools were intended to enslave the children.

The Medway, with news from England of June 2, arrived on the 3rd of July, and produced much excitement and expectation. The next packet, the Thames, was most anxiously looked for, as it would bring the Ministerial proposition for West Indian relief. It will be recollected that the Thames was detained four days at Southampton to take out the result of the debate on Lord John Russell's measures.

The following semi-monthly report from *De Cordova's Mercantile Intelligencer* gives so accurate an account of the situation and prospects of the West Indian colonies, and of the trade of Jamaica, that we insert it in full:—

> Opinions are divided on the good or ill portent of the news received per last packet with respect to the sugar duties. Some persons see much reason to hope for a favourable change in the active manner in which the question has been taken up by the people of England, and incline to the belief that public opinion will cause protection to be conceded to the colonies, while it will force out of office the Whig Ministry. But who that remembers the constant and unwavering affection for place evinced on a former occasion by that party can believe that the loss of two or even three measures will induce a retirement from the Treasury benches? We fear it is hoping against reason.
>
> But should the present Government resign, how will the consequences benefit this island? Our accounts state that Sir Robert Peel will assume the management of state affairs—*peor y mas negro*. It is true that he will have an excuse for proposing protection, on the ground that when he voted for the iniquitous law of 1846 he expressly stated that he did so against his own conviction, and only for the purpose of keeping the Government in office, but what warrant have we that he will not again unsay what he has said?
>
> Another opinion entertained by an equal number of persons here is to the effect that Ministers will adhere to the law of 1846, in accordance with the resolution declared by Lord John Russell on the presentation of the report: that the usual scheming will be used to keep them in place; and that, in short, nothing will be done for the colonies this session, except perhaps some fresh specimen of inefficient Whiggery touching emigration, or some other measure which the colonists are too poor to take advantage of.
>
> We sincerely wish that there were sufficient money in Jamaica, or confidence at home, to enable the planters to turn their attention to other articles of tropical growth. We cannot produce sugar as cheap by free labour as it can be manufactured by that nursling of England, slave labour; but we can grow tobacco of a finer quality than is to be found in any part of the world except in the vicinity of Havannah, and even there Jamaica tobacco cannot be surpassed. Quality will always command a price which will counterbalance the advantages of slave labour. We have now at this office a specimen of Jamaica tobacco produced by the Honorable Captain Darling, in Manchioneal, which we would feel much pleasure in exhibiting to any one who would call and inspect it, and which has been pronounced by judges to be fully equal in every respect to the best Havannah tobacco. There are also the articles of cotton, indigo, cochineal, sarsaparilla, and caoutchouc, or india rubber, which with a little capital might be made [illegible] most productive sources of prosperity. It is therefore a [illegible] question if it would not be better at once to give up the [illegible] cultivation of sugar. England is desirous to throw the mono[illegible] of the home sugar market into the hands of the slaveholders. Let her do so, and she will have to pay dearer by far for her sugar than the paltry protection of 10s. per cwt., which she is now so unjust as to withhold, would amount to.
>
> We believe that we have reached the end of our misfortunes, for the simple reason that things cannot be much worse. The colony is on the last verge of ruin. The vital question at this moment is, therefore, 'Will England continue to deny us justice?' or 'Will she at once retrace her steps by amending the law of 1846?' Opinions are, as we have said, divided, and the next packet, which will bring us particulars of the motion of Lord John Russell, announced for the 15th of June, is anxiously looked for.
>
> We regret that our limited space prevents our inserting here the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, agreed to at the meeting held on Tuesday last. They were manly and honest, while they were respectful and loyal to the sovereign. The view taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the course which ought to be pursued by this colony is the only just and equitable line of conduct left us, and if acted upon, will do more to show ministers that in their endeavours to estrange from the Crown the loyalty of the West Indians they have, by adding public bankruptcy to individual ruin, taught the colonists the necessity of at once doing all in their power to resist a policy at once dishonest, corrupt, and unconstitutional. We cannot refrain from giving at least one of the resolutions of the Chamber. It is as follows:—
>
> "That it is the duty of the people's representatives, in the present alarming condition of colonial affairs, to refuse all votes of supply to the Queen's Government until the injuries under which the colony is now suffering are fully and substantially redressed."
>
> We do not hesitate to declare that the above is a faithful echo of the language of the people throughout the whole island.
>
> The business of the past fortnight has, as usual, been very inconsiderable. In the present state of the island few persons will purchase except to meet immediate demand for consumption. Shippers should be very cautious in their supplies, as the present absence of speculation may cause the smallest surplus of any article to damage the market. Shippers of fish appear to forget that there are other places besides Jamaica to which that article might be exported. Arrivals still continue to a most embarrassing extent, and must result in loss.
>
> The foreign trade in dry goods is looking up a little. Several merchants arrived in the steam-packet from Colombia, &c., and would have done business to some extent here, but the market is so ill assorted that the transactions have been limited. It is to be regretted that there is not a well assorted supply, as there appears to be an increasing inclination on the part of the Colombians to resort hither for some of their supplies.
>
> We should be glad to see a more liberal policy evinced by the Republic of New Granada than is at present manifested towards merchants. The duties are excessive, amounting on some articles to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Moderation in their levies would be more advantageous to the Government, and would materially contribute to the satisfaction of the people. There is, we are glad to say, an absence of civil dissensions on the Spanish Main, to which may be attributed the trifling impetus to trade which has caused the visit of the few Spanish merchants now in the market. The road across the Isthmus of Panama, which is notorious for the difficulties it presents to travellers, is now reported to be in a worse state than ever, it not being possible to perform the passage from the other side to this, except without a considerable loss of mules.

Owing to the feeling alluded to in the above extract, and partly on account of the small supply, sugar had further advanced in the Kingston markets to 16s. and 19s. 6d. per 100lb. Exchanges on London were quoted as follows:—Colonial Bank, 90 days, 1 per cent. premium; Jamaica Bank, 1 per cent. premium; Planters' Bank, 1 per cent. premium. The Commissary-General did not draw for this packet.

The barque Clarendon, from Sierra Leone, with 256 African emigrants, arrived off Port Morant on the 6th of July; seven of the emigrants died on the passage, but the remainder were in good health. The Clarendon sailed from Sierra Leone on the 8th of June, and reported that the Belle Macquiline, prize of Her Majesty's brig Grecian, captured off Batria, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 5th of June, with 513 slaves on board.

An important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica was held on the 4th of July, in reference to the state of the colony. The resolutions were of the usual character, representing the ruinous position of affairs, and urging the attention of Government to afford relief by protective duties, &c.

The financial state of the island of Jamaica was as bad as it could be. The Receiver-General of the public Treasury had issued a notice that he was without funds, and could not pay the salaries falling due, but that he would give notice as soon as he could pay a moiety of the amounts due. The *Jamaica Dispatch* says that the payments of the September quarter also cannot be met, and the Treasury may be said to be bankrupt, there being a deficiency of £14,000.

By a proclamation of his Excellency the Governor the House of Assembly was to meet on Thursday, the 3rd of August, for the despatch of public business. There were two vacancies to be filled up in the Assembly—one for St. Thomas's, in the room of Mr. Alexander Barclay, who had accepted the office of Receiver General, and one for Portland, in the room of Mr. A. G. Johnston, who had been appointed stipendiary magistrate.

We have received from our correspondent in St. Thomas's particulars of an insurrection which took place in the Danish island of St. Croix on the 2nd of June last. The slaves rose *en masse* on that day, took possession of the towns of Christiansted and Frederiksted, and vociferated loudly for freedom. An express was immediately sent for his Excellency Peter von Scholten, the Governor-General of the Danish West Indian settlements, residing in St. Thomas's, who proceeded at once to St. Croix. On his arrival it was found that the revolted slaves had committed great excesses, and the lives of many of the planters had been attempted. On several estates the crops had been fired, and the houses of the managers plundered. All communication between the towns was stopped, all the roads being in possession of the rioters. Hundreds of women and children had taken refuge on board the Danish vessels in harbour. The Governor, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, immediately drove out, and demanded of the leaders what they wanted, to which they rejoined "their freedom, and that they would have it or burn and plunder all the towns and estates." M. von Scholten, finding himself completely in the power of the insurgents, and the Police-offices having been destroyed, instantly declared that all the slaves were free from that moment. This even did not pacify them; they demanded to have their free papers, which were accordingly promised. His Excellency being liberated drove back to Christiansted, and issued on the following day a proclamation of slave emancipation in St. Croix, which was also issued in St. John's and St. Thomas's. On the 4th of June the emancipated negroes again rose in St. Croix, with the avowed purpose of taking possession of the island and establishing an independent government. Volunteers were called for in St. Thomas's, and a force was despatched to the disaffected island, when much slaughter took place. A great number of the rebels were shot; others captured, and confined on board the Danish brig of war Ornen, and would be tried by court martial. On news of the revolt reaching Porto Rico, the Spanish Governor of that island despatched the West India Company's steamer Eagle with 600 soldiers, two field pieces, &c. The appearance of these troops restored comparative tranquillity. Our correspondent sends us some curious details relative to the conduct of the Danish Governor-General: he is accused of cowardice and indecision,—so much so, that the principal inhabitants, as the only means of saving their lives, were compelled to force him to resign his authority, and appoint a Commission of Public Safety, after which strong measures were resorted to against the negroes. The editor of the *St. Thomas's Times* was forced to insert untrue accounts in his papers, laudatory of the Governor-General, these accounts being written by the censor of the press, under directions of General von Scholten. It was considered the islands would be completely ruined by slave emancipation.

Our accounts from Venezuela represent that General Marino, commanding the ex-President's army, had escaped with six officers from Maracaibo in a small boat, and, disembarking at the port of Altagracia, joined the troops of General Monagas, which occupied the province of Coro. The division of 1200 men which had entered Maracaibo, through hunger and the critical position in which they were placed, were forced to lay down their arms, and that city was once more in possession of the constitutional party. The naval force of Monagas, consisting of one brigantine and two schooners, after receiving considerable damage in an action with a portion of the constitutional squadron off Coro, had proceeded to Puerto Cabello.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

THE following very able document has been addressed by the Russian Government to its diplomatic agents in Germany:—

The German press, whose animosity against Russia appeared to have relaxed for a moment, has lately recommenced busying itself about us; and those measures which prudence for our own security has forced us to adopt on our frontiers have given rise to the most unwarranted suppositions and commentaries.

The language held on this subject in the Assemblies of Germany, though less immoderate and less positive, nevertheless bears the stamp of the same surmises.

My preceding communications on the subject of the political and military position of the Emperor have made you sufficiently acquainted with His Majesty's actual intentions to render it unnecessary for me to give you fresh details on this head.

You are aware, Sir, that since the origin of the events which have shaken the centre of Europe, the Emperor laid down for himself a line of conduct from which he has not deviated in a single instance—that of not interfering in any manner whatever in the internal affairs of the countries which desire to modify their organisation; of leaving the nations perfectly free to give themselves up, without interference on his part, to the adoption of political and social experiments; not to attack any power that shall not in the first instance have attacked him; but at the same time resolutely to repel every attempt upon his own internal security, so that if the present territorial equilibrium should be broken or modified in any part, our just interests at least shall not be the sufferers.

Such has been for four months the system adopted by the Emperor—such is the system to which he still adheres. But while His Majesty confines himself to this passive and expectant system, he cannot voluntarily close his eyes to all those eventualities which may be in embryo in the numerous and sudden mutations introduced into the order of things which has hitherto reigned in Europe, nor, more especially, to that spirit of hostility, which, in the delirium of change, has recently manifested itself against us throughout the whole of Germany.

In fact, that great country had scarcely stated the terms of the problem of its unity, when its first thought was an extension of the limits of the Confederation—its first note, a cry for war.

In the preparatory meetings of the National German Parliament at Frankfort, in the clubs, in pamphlets and public journals, war against Russia has been proclaimed as one of the inevitable necessities of the epoch.

To make an alliance offensive and defensive with France has been publicly propounded. We have even been menaced that our Baltic provinces shall be engulfed in the German nationality, and that the ancient kingdom of Poland shall be re-established in its limits of 1772, in order to serve as the eternal barrier of Europe against what it called the common enemy.

To all these provocations, and many others which I shall pass over in silence, have been added direct acts of hostility. I need only refer to the welcome given to the Polish refugees and the gratuitous passage given on the railways, at the expense of the German Governments themselves, to those bands which arrived from France with the avowed design of carrying devastation and insurrection into our territories.

It it had been our object effectively to seek for a pretext for aggression, would not this single fact have formed a most favourable one? A war deeply to be regretted has been made upon a northern monarchy whose integrity we have guaranteed, and the maintenance of which is indispensable to the equilibrium of Europe, which, by the complications to which it may easily give rise, and by ideas of maritime ambition with which the popular opinion invests it, menaces an attack upon the general peace and the interests of the lateral Powers of the Baltic. At the same time the insurrection in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and the state of Galicia, might seriously endanger the internal tranquillity of our own provinces. Under present contingencies, and especially under such circumstances, the most common prudence calls for preparation. We have, therefore, concentrated our army on the frontier, in order to ward off these damages which may suddenly arise from the present and still precarious state of Europe.

Our system, however, has been purely one of defence and precaution. We protest that it never had, and that it has not at this moment, any other character.

Instead of regarding things from this point of view, and of acknowledging that if we have been obliged to arm, the principal cause was owing to the repeated provocation which had been offered to us, the democratic opinion loves to hurl the charge of ideas of aggression at us. The German press daily teems with the most absurd rumours, and the most odious calumnies have been laid to our charge. More than once these journals have stated that our troops have passed the frontiers, although they have not left their cantonments. There is no insidious design but what is attributed to us—no *émeute*, no sedition, either in Germany or Sclavonia, which we have not favoured underhand, either by our money or our agents.

The hostility which we are supposed to entertain against Germany is precisely on a level with what is felt, or rather what it is attempted to create, against us in Germany.

If, instead of attributing to us sentiments of hatred which we do not cherish, and of forming conjectures on our pretended designs, which are without foundation, men would form a more just and true idea of the past, they would likewise understand the present, and see that the enemy they so gratuitously conjure, whom they delight in holding up as a phantom, and against whom a national war is said to be indispensable, has ever been, and is at this moment, if Germany only wishes, animated with sentiments of benevolence and disinterestedness towards her. When, indeed, has Germany had cause to complain of us? When have we formed projects against her independence? When have we even menaced an invasion? What part of her territory have we taken, or even coveted? During the whole time the Continent was groaning under the domination of a conqueror, Russia shed her blood to assist Germany in the maintenance of her integrity and her independence. The Russian territory had been free for a long time when she continued to follow and to sustain her German allies on all the battle fields of Europe. More recently, in 1840, when war appeared for a moment on the eve of breaking out on the Rhine, we placed our naval and military forces at their disposal.

During the long peace of thirty-three years, the benefits of which are so lightly set aside by the volatile spirit of the present generation, we have never ceased to recommend and maintain in Germany concord and unity—not, indeed, that material unity which is now the day-dream of a democratic spirit of levelling and aggrandizement, and which, if it were possible to realise it as conceived by ambitious theorists, would infallibly, sooner or later, plunge Germany into war with all her neighbours; but that moral unity, that sincere harmony of views and intentions in all political questions, which the German Confederation formerly treated of.

It is the maintenance of this union, it is the consolidation of the bonds which unite the German Governments together, which has ever been our sole aim, because we desire the peace of Europe, and in our opinion the surest guarantee of this peace has ever been lodged in the intimate union of all the Governments which constitute the Germanic Confederation.

What we desired all this time, we desire at the present day.

Notwithstanding all the defiance and the outrage we have received, it has been impossible to change our disposition. Amid these mad declamations we know how to distinguish between deliberate and hot-headed men, between simple credulity and perfidious malice. We are sensible of the intoxication and momentary excitement brought on by events so unexpected, so sudden, so far beyond all expectation or surmise.

Now as before, far from desiring trouble, far from seeking to sow dissensions, we desire nothing more for Germany than harmony between the Governments and the people—a harmony so essential to preserve her amid the complications which may arise from abroad as well as the imminent danger which may proceed from her internal condition.

We may have our doubts and our apprehensions as to the result of the great experiments [illegible] attempts at this moment for giving her nationality [illegible] greater force and cohesion; but these doubts and these apprehensions have never transpired beyond the limits of our internal and private opinions.

We desire nothing more than to be speedily reassured; and if in truth Germany succeeds in solving the problem of her organization, without prejudice to her internal tranquillity, without making the new forms impressed on her nationality of such a nature as to disturb the repose of other kingdoms, we shall sincerely congratulate ourselves, on the same motives which made us desire to see her powerful and united under her ancient political forms.

Such being our dispositions of peace and conciliation, we cannot but deplore that they are responded to by sentiments so adverse.

Had we merely to repel the imputations of the demagogue faction, we should not trouble ourselves about them, nor should we attach more importance to them than they merit.

The ascertained intention of this faction is to refuse *à priori* to see any good intention whatever on our part—at all hazards to embroil the country with us, in order by war to excite confusion, from which they hope to reap advantages for their own anarchical designs.

As this party is determined to refuse us justice, and as it is useless to attempt to convince those who will not be convinced, we should, if we had no other adversaries than those, content ourselves with meeting them in silence, leaving it to time to show the fallacy of all the false reports and all the calumnies which they spread. But side by side with these demagogues are men of good faith, who from ignorance or credulity retain without mistrust or examination all the false impressions which are given them, and that without intending to act the part of revolutionists. By acting upon their imaginations, by nourishing their suspicions, by raising their fears, the anarchists have hoped to plunge them into a war which, in regard to their own interests, is to say the truth, a monstrosity, and would precipitate them, as happens but too frequently, into an abyss of real misery, in order to escape from an imaginary evil. This is the desire of the ultra-democratic party, and to this point it will, if it be possible, persevere. It is, therefore, indispensable that the governments, in their diplomatic relations with us, should be made acquainted with our true intentions; it has become the duty of the enlightened members of Assemblies and Legislative Chambers—of all those, in fact, who combine with the doctrines of reform the desire of preserving to their country the blessings of public order and monarchical principles—to use all their legitimate influence in endeavouring to correct the character of public opinion respecting Russia, and to prevent it from straying into a path which, sooner or later, must lead to incalculable evils.

The Emperor charges you expressly, Sir, to make them sensible of this necessity in working upon their conviction the preceding considerations and reflections. Tell them, and make known to all men of sense with whom you may come into contact, either on business or social intercourse, that the intentions of the Emperor in regard to Germany are, and will remain, purely pacific: that our armaments have hitherto had a strictly defensive purpose, that of being prepared to meet the thousand unlooked for cases which it is impossible for any one to foresee in the provisional state into which the recent events have suddenly plunged the world; that in regard to Germany in particular so long as she does not attack us—so long as the Confederation, whatever new form it may please to take, shall respect the neighbouring kingdoms, and not attempt forcibly to extend its territorial limits, or its legitimate competency beyond the boundaries assigned to it by existing treaties—the Emperor will also respect her internal independence, and will not deviate from the position which he has maintained to this day.

In complying with these directions you will do well to give a copy of the present despatch to the Cabinet where you are accredited.

NESSELRODE.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A LETTER has been addressed to the editor of the *Sierra Leone Watchman*, dated the 15th of Nov., 1846, relating to the Brazilian brigantine Paqueta de Rio, captured on the 27th of October, 1846, off the Sherbro. There were on board this vessel at the time of capture 556 slaves, of whom nine died on the passage to Sierra Leone. The appearance of the Paqueta on its arrival there is thus described by the writer who went on board of her:—

"The five hundred and forty-seven human beings, besides the crew and passengers (as they styled themselves), twenty-eight in number, were stowed in a vessel of 74 tons. The slaves were all stowed together perfectly naked, with nothing but the surfaces of the water-casks, which were made level by filling in billets of wood, which formed the slave deck. The slaves who were confined in the hold (it being utterly impossible for the whole of them to remain on deck at one time), were in a profuse perspiration, and panting like so many hounds for air and water. The smell on board was dreadful. I was informed that, on the officers of the Cygnet boarding the slaver, the greater part of the slaves were chained together, with pieces of chain, which were passed through iron collars round their necks; iron shackles were also secured round their legs and arms. After the officers had boarded, and the slaves were made to understand they were free, their acclamations were long and loud; they set to work, and, with the billets of wood which had hitherto formed their bed, knocked off each other's shackles, and threw most of them overboard. There were several left, which were shown to me. We will leave it to the imagination of your readers what must have been the feelings of those poor people when they found they were again free—free through the energy and activity of a British cruiser. On examining the poor creatures, who were principally of the Kosso nation, I found they belonged to and were shipped to different individuals: they were branded like sheep. Letters were burnt in the skin, two inches in length. Many of them, from the recent period it had been done, were in a state of ulceration; both males and females were marked as follows:—on the right breast, J; on the left arm, P; over women's right and left breasts, S. and A; under the left shoulder, P; right breast R. and R. J.; on the right and left breast, S. S.; and on the right and left shoulder, S.S. She was captured off the Sherbro, not eighty miles from this place, on Tuesday, the 27th of October. This is the same vessel that cleared out from here about about three weeks previous to the capture, for Rio de Janeiro. The slaves were all embarked from the slave factories at Gallinas, under the notorious Don Luiz, and the vessel under way in five hours; and had there been the slightest breeze she would have escaped. Amongst the slaves there were two men belonging to Sierra Leone; a man named Peter, once employed by Mr. Elliott, the pilot; he stated that he had been employed by a Mr. Smith, a Popohman, to go to the Sherbro to purchase palm oil, and that whilst pursuing that object he was seized and sold by a Sherbro chief, named Sherry. The other man, who stated his name to be James, had once worked for Mr. Hornell, merchant of this town: whilst at the Gallinas, he was sold by a chief, named Mannah. During the day, the Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court landed 297 men, 67 women, 154 boys, and 29 girls."

The following is the estimate made by the writer of the letter, of the profits upon the cargo in Brazil, had the Paqueta reached her destination:—

"The captain of this vessel was to have had sixty dollars per head, freight. Let us examine what the profits on this human cargo would have been, had the vessel got clear to the Brazils. Presuming the deaths to have amounted to one third, of the whole number (556) 371, at sixty dollars, £4637 10s. 7d. obtained for freight. Allowing £637 10s. 6d., which is far too much for water, rice, and firewood, there is a clear profit of £4000!! for twenty to twenty-six days' passage. The profit on the cargo would have been nearly as follows:—The price given for a slave is about £4 sterling, in the following goods, viz.:—One piece of blue baft, one piece satin stripe, one piece romal, one musket, and one cwt. tobacco. The price of a prime slave in the Brazils, is from 400 to 500 dollars. We will, however, take an average value of 240 dollars, or £50 each. Cost of 556 slaves embarked at £4 each, £2244.

Value of 371 slaves, at £50 each		£18,550
Cost	£2244	
Freight, &c.	4637	
		6,861
		£11,689

Or a clear profit of £11,689!

HORSEMANSHIP IN CHILI.—The Guachos are well known to be perfect riders. The idea of being thrown, let the horse do what it likes, never enters their head. Their criterion of a good rider is a man who can manage an untamed colt, or who, if his horse fall, alights on his own feet, or can perform other such exploits. I have heard of a man betting that he would throw his horse down twenty times, and that nineteen times he would not fall himself. I recollect seeing a Guacho riding a very stubborn horse, which three times successively reared so high as to fall backwards with great violence. The man judged with uncommon coolness the proper moment for slipping off—not an instant before or after the right time; and as soon as the horse got up, the man jumped on his back, and at last they started at a gallop. The Guacho never appears to exert any muscular force. I was one day watching a good rider, as we were galloping along at a rapid pace, and thought to myself, "surely, if the horse start, you appear so careless on your seat, you must fall." At this moment a male ostrich sprung from its nest beneath the horse's nose; the young colt bounded on one side like a stag; but as for the man, all that could be said was, that he started and took fright with his horse. In Chili and Peru more pains are taken with the mouth of the horse than in La Plata, and this is evidently a consequence of the more intricate nature of the country. In Chili, a horse is not considered perfectly broken till he can be brought up standing, in the midst of his full speed on any particular spot, for instance, on a cloak thrown on the ground; or, again, he will charge a wall, and, rearing, scrape the surface with his hoofs. I have seen an animal bounding with spirit, yet merely reined by a forefinger and thumb, taken at full gallop across a court yard, and then made to wheel round the post of a verandah with great speed, but at so equal a distance that the rider, with outstretched arm, all the while kept one finger rubbing the post. Then making a *demi volte* in the air, with the other arm outstretched in a like manner, he wheeled round with astonishing force in an opposite direction.—*Darwin's Researches.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

IMPOUNDINGS.

SEITLER'S HOME, LIVERPOOL ROAD.—On the 30th November, from the Canterbury Estate: Strawberry coloured horse, black mane and tail, dark points, about five years old, about fifteen hands high; damages 2d. If the said horse is not claimed on or before the 20th December, he will be sold. S. DODD. 9s. 6d.

MARULAN.—On the 27th November, from Glenrock: Bay colt, branded GH under mane off side, had on a saddle with a blue coat strapped to it, four years old, fourteen hands high, damages 1s. This horse was sold by auction, in Goulburn, on or about the 16th November by Mr. Dignam. If not released on or before December 21st, he will be sold. J. FULLJAMES. 9s. 3d.

PLOUGHED GROUND.—On the 28th November, from Sutton Forest: Bay entire colt, branded MFH under saddle near side, about three years old, from fourteen to fifteen hands high; damages 3d. Bay colt, same brand same place, about two years old. Roan colt, same brand same place. Roan colt, same brand same place, same age. Roan filly, branded same brand on near shoulder, about three years old. Roan filly, same brand same place, about two years old. White bullock, branded T off rump, blotched brand off thigh like MW, near thigh like WWG, brown ears, aged; damages 3d. If not released they will be sold. E. GRAY. 11s. 3d.

BURROWA.—On the 26th November, by the Lachlan District Police, supposed to have been stolen: Roan horse, SB near shoulder, indescribable brand on off shoulder, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, black legs, long switch tail, several white marks from the saddle; damages, 2s. 9d. If not released he will be sold. D. CARR. 9s. 6d.

NEPEAN.—On the 29th November, from the Nepean Banks, by Mr. Allan, of the Nepean: Sort of red strawberry bullock, OT off side ribs, 42 off side hip, an illegible brand on the off side shoulder. Yellow bullock, ST near side hip; damages 3d. each. The above will be sold at the Court House, Penrith, if not released on the 26th December. H. TRAVIS. 9s. 3d.

BRAYDWOOD.—On the 28th November, from the lands of A. Badgery, Esq., for trespass on forest land: Bright red bullock, TB off rump, slit in off ear. Red bullock, ST off rump, ST on ribs, W sideways on thigh, JJ on near rump and ribs. Yellow and white bullock, RH off rump. Bright red bullock, indescribable brand off rump, AK on thigh. Dark brown cow, white belly, SD off ribs, W sideways on hip, JJ near rump. Red steer, white back, like NH conjoined off rump; damages, 1s each. If not released they will be sold on the 20th December, to defray expenses. J. MEGARRA. 11s.

DIED.

Yesterday, at Balmain, Dorothy, relict of George Tompson, formerly of Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, Solicitor.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

THE ANNUAL SERMON in aid of the funds of this valuable Institution, will be preached on Sunday next, 10th instant, in St. Mary's Cathedral, by

THE REV. DEAN M'ENCROE.

"Blessed is he that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor, the Lord will deliver him in the evil day. The Lord preserve him and give him life, and make him blessed upon earth." Ps. xl. 8975

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOR SALE, a few hogsheads of prime Devonshire Cider, just landed, ex Hamlet. Apply to

MORRIS CASTLE,
8742 Pitt-street North.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
EX HAMLET.

NOW Landing, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned
10 Barrels Cheeme Raisins
5 Carroteels Patras Currants

ROBERT COVENY,
8897 102, Market-street.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of PRICE'S, FIELD'S, and HALE'S patent SPERM CANDLES, in boxes of 25lb. each equal to the pure sperm, at one shilling and sixpence per lb. by the package.

A. FOSS,
7791 313, Pitt street North.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Teas, ex Thomas Fielden.
Fine hyson-skin, in chests, half chests, and ten-catty boxes, ex Thomas Fielden and London—
Congou, in chests and half-chests.
Sugars—
Dry bright Pampanga
Very superior Tea!, well-drained
Ration sugars, Java and China.

THACKER AND CO.,
Fort-street,
November 18. 7961

MUSCATEL RAISINS, &c.
NOW LANDING EX CATHERINE JAMIESON AND HAMLET
15 BARRELS PATRAS CURRANTS
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS, in layers, in prime condition
150 Boxes ditto ditto, ditto
1 Barrel PRUNES
10 Bags Barcelona Nuts
10 Boxes Jordan Almonds
20 Cases half-pints finest Salad Oil
10 Ditto pints ditto ditto
1 Case Oil of Peppermint
1 Package Essence Lemon
5 Barrels finest JAMAICA GINGER
1 Case Henry's Magnesia

A. FOSS,
313, Pitt-street North.
December 2 8828

THOMAS BARKER AND CO. beg to inform the public that they will be early purchasers of new wheat, of good quality.

T. B. and Co. are selling—
Fine Flour, at 10s. per 100 lbs.
Second ditto, at 9s. per [illegible]
Ration ditto, at 8s. per [illegible]

Biscuit of first and second quality, at the lowest market price. A large supply of the above can be had on short notice.

Steam Mills, Sussex-street,
November 16. 776

PRIME MESS IRISH PORK.

NOW LANDING, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned, 100 barrels prime mess pork, in very fine condition, in lots to suit purchasers.

SMITH BROTHERS AND CO., Sussex-street.

December 5. 8863

PRIME YORK HAMS.

ON Sale by the undersigned, and now landing in fine condition, prime York Hams, in lots to suit purchasers.

SMITH BROTHERS AND CO., Sussex-street

December 5. 8864

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

ON Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Hyson skin tea, in chests, weighing 70 lbs. nett

Also,

Good ration sugar, in small mats.

SMITH BROTHERS AND CO., Sussex-street.

December 5. 8865

TO GROCERS.

NOW LANDING, EX ANTARES.

500 MATS Bright Crystalised Mauritius Sugar, suitable for the counter.

Also, on sale,

500 Mats Mauritius, Pampanga, and Zebu Sugars, of various qualities

Superior hysonskin, twankay, and congou teas, at very low prices

ROCK SALT.

Liverpool and dairy salt, soda, blue stone, soap, groceries, and an extensive stock of the best wines, spirits, and bottled ale in the colony.

S. PEEK AND CO., Importers and Dealers,

George and Pitt streets. 8982

PICKED CEDAR FOR EXPORTATION.

30,000 FEET PRIME CEDAR, now landing, at the Flour Company's Wharf, ex Juliet, Rodgers, master, from the Tweed, for sale apply to

MR. J. S. HANSON.

December 7. 8978

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, an allotment of land in the vicinity of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, having thirty-five feet frontage to Kent-street, by a depth of seventy feet. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 186, Elizabeth-street North. 9006

KIAMA.

FOR SALE by private contract, a half acre allotment of LAND in the above township, and a brick cottage thereon, containing five rooms, with verandah in front. There is a good supply of pure water. The premises is in a good situation, near the public Jetty, and rented to Mr. Charles Beck, storekeeper.

For particulars apply to Mr. John Bibb, Macquarie-street, Sydney. 8 99

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a buyer of the above.

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

6342

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.

8953 Harrington street Church-hill.

TO WOOLGROWERS AND OTHERS.

ADVANCES will be made by the undersigned on any quantity of wool, upon its arrival at the stores, and if required it will be stored for

NINETY DAYS RENT FREE.

Commission for effecting the sale either by auction or private contract,

ONLY ONE PER CENT.

SAMUEL LYONS, Auctioneer,

7384 George-street and Charlotte-place

TO MR. THOMAS PLUMRIDGE.

SHOULD this meet the eye of the above, he will please to communicate with a relation just arrived from England, at 336, Pitt-street, Sydney. 9007

NOTICE is hereby given, that Richard Coley, late of O'Connell-street, in the City of Sydney, but now of Windsor, in the Colony of New South Wales, late an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intends on the last day of the present term, to apply to be re-admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the said Court.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D. 1848.

8972 RICHARD COLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Hugh Dickinson, late of Mudgee, in the Territory of New South Wales, afterwards of Liverpool Plains in the said Territory, presently of George-street, in the City of Sydney, now of Church-street, Parramatta, in the said Territory, Gentleman, formerly an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intends to apply, on the last day of the next term, (being the 4th term for the year 1848,) to be re-admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the said Supreme Court.

Dated, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1848.

6369 H. DICKINSON.

NOTICE.—All claims against the late Mr. George Watson (butcher, of Market-street), deceased, are requested to be presented to Mrs. Watson, at her residence, Kent-street. 8979

NOTICE.—As William Hill, senior, of 210, George-street South, intends to resign the present business, he gives notice to all parties having received advances on goods, to come and redeem them, or they will be sold by auction.

No advances made on goods from this date.

Sydney, December 4. 8967

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN GRAHAME AND CO.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the whole of the

DRAPERY STOCK

belonging to the above estate, in Parramatta.

The business of which the above formed the stock has been carried on under the name and management of Mr. R. H. Shackles.

All particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom communications are to be addressed.

WILLIAM PERRY, Official Assignee.

487, George-street. 8844

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received until the 11th December, for the erection and completion of a House at the corner of Elizabeth and Campbell streets. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of Mr. WILLIAM CAHILL, Architect, Riley-street, opposite the rear of the College. The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest tender. 8976

FARM WANTED, to purchase for Cash, in the district of Illawarra, Kiama, or the Hawkesbury, containing about 200 acres, more or less, with some cultivation paddocks and good water, with or without house and buildings. Apply to

R. FAWCETT, 481, George-street.

9022

WANTED to engage for both town and country, several female cooks; several laundresses, children's maids, general house servants, and married couples; the man butler, wife cook; girls about 15 years of age; a smart boy for a gentleman's service. Apply to THOMAS O'LOUGHLIN, Victoria Servants' Registry Office, 161, King-street, opposite St. James's Church. 9016

WANTED, a middle-aged female of good character, as general servant. Apply to Mr. C. MACKENZIE, William-street, Woolloomooloo. 8965

WANTED, a young man, about 18 years of age, as Porter; must produce testimonials of character. Apply at THOMAS R. COATES's, 365, George-street, opposite the Markets. 9025

TO FEMALE SERVANTS.

WANTED, in a private family, a respectable young person, accustomed to the duties of a nursery, where there is no infant.

Also,

A good housemaid. Satisfactory characters from former service indispensable.

Apply at DARLING HOUSE, Lower Fort-street, near Holy Trinity Church.

December 1. 8746

WANTED, to take charge of a small Farm, a few miles from Sydney, a respectable man and his wife, without incumbrance, the woman must produce a character as a laundress, and both must be willing to make themselves generally useful.

Also, for the farm, a young man, he must be accustomed to cows and horses, and willing to make himself generally useful.

Apply to Mr. J. SMITH, Solicitor, O'Connell-street. 8981

WANTED, a man to work in a garden, and to assist in attending to horses. Apply to R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street. 9002

WANTED, two first-rate Stablemen, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Stables of MARK DIXON, York-street, opposite the Market. 8983

WANTED, two Well Sinkers, with complete boring apparatus. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 589, Lower George-street. 8870

HOME EDUCATION.—Parents, Guardians, and Trustees in town or country, who may prefer the quiet of domestic education for their charge to the associating with numbers, are respectfully informed that such can be obtained in the family of a lady competent to the task, who will have a vacancy next month.

The comforts of home, with scholastic advantages, based on religious and moral principles, may be depended on.

Respectable references will be given and required. For cards of address apply to Messrs. Kern and Mader, stationers, Hunter-street, Sydney. 8789

WANTED, by a respectable female, just arrived from England, a situation as lady's-maid or nurse to two or three children; a situation as shop-woman would not be objected to, having been accustomed to a library and children's warehouse. Address E. MARTIN, Post Office, Sydney. 8968

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, between Liverpool and Sydney, a four pound cheque on the Bank of New South Wales, drawn by ——— in favor of Mr. Larkin, of Picton. Payment has been stopped. Any person bringing the same to Mr. BROG's, at Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward. 9024

STRAYED or STOLEN, on or about the 22nd of October last, a dark brown mare, small star in forehead, heavy in foal, branded WK under mane. If stolen, a reward of £5 will be given, on conviction of the guilty party, and if strayed, £1 will be paid to any person delivering the said mare to George Vile, Mudgee.

Also,

LOST or Stolen, from the township of Mudgee, a dark grey horse, from the same place, about the beginning of October, branded RC on shoulder, supposed to be gone towards Bathurst.

One pound reward will be given to any person delivering the said horse to George Vile at Mudgee. 8917

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To Let, with or without board and attendance, with all the comforts and conveniences of a private residence, in the most salubrious and eligible part of Sydney, and having an entire view of the harbour. For a family or gentlemen. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 8977

TO LET, the house No. 2, in Hunter-street, second door from George-street. Possession can be given immediately. THACKER and Co., Fort-street. 8782

TO BE LET, the house and premises in George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground, recently occupied as the office of the *Bell's Life in Sydney* newspaper. Apply at the Bank of New South Wales. 8293

TO BE LET, that commodious and centrically situated House, Stabling, and Premises, in Spring street, Sydney, opposite the Venerable Archdeacon's. Apply at the Captain Cook Hotel; or to Mr. F. W. JAQUES, 210, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 8924

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the house in Castlereagh street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bodenham. Apply at the Bank of New South Wales.

TO LET, the present occupant removing to more roomy premises, that excellent business House, 280, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre. Possession can be given on the 1st January, 1849.

ARTHUR GRAVELY.

December 6. 8963

TO LET, the house at the Glebe lately occupied by Mr. Woolley, with or without the upper garden. Rent moderate. Apply to T. WOOLLEY, Office, George-street. 6977

TO be Let, North Shore, a family house, with garden, orchard in full bearing, vinery, enclosed paddocks, superior outbuildings, and never failing water; to be let for the remainder of the lease, at a very moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply to M. C. B., *Herald* Office, post paid. 8770

TO SELL OR LET, the commodious house, and twenty-two acres of land, at Five Dock, known as Edenhome, on most moderate terms. Apply to J. C., at the *Herald* Office.

Any person removing or destroying any part of this property will be prosecuted. 8994

SALES BY AUCTION.

TWENTY-FIVE CRATES EARTHENWARE.

JUST LANDED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, At 11 o'clock precisely,

TWENTY-FIVE CRATES EARTHENWARE, JUST LANDED,

- Four crates willow plates, 10, 8, 6 inch
- One crate ditto dishes, 10 to 18 inch
- One crate pie cover dishes
- Two crates flowing blue cups and saucers, teapots, sugar, butter, and cream jugs
- One crate ditto jugs
- Two crates chamber sets
- One crate jugs and bowls
- Four crates blue edge plates, 10 to 6 inch
- One crate pie dishes, blue and white
- Two crates white jugs and basins
- White chambers
- One ditto blue chambers.

Terms at sale. 8910

TO SHOEMAKERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, At 11 o'clock precisely,

100 Dozen kangaroo skins

20 Ditto basils

Terms at sale. 8909

GROCERIES, JUST LANDED.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, At 11 o'clock precisely,

- 10 Boxes soap
- 3 Cases olives
- 4 Cases mustard
- 10 Cases oil
- 10 Casks boiled oil
- 4 Casks whiting

Terms at sale. 8908

CONTINUATION OF

TWO DAYS' EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE OF 79 PACKAGES OF IRONMONGERY AND GENERAL HARDWARE,

Selected expressly for this colony, from the LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, AND SHEFFIELD MANUFACTORIES,

All of the best description, and many of them much in demand.

Now landing from the Catherine Jamison and General Hewitt.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has been favoured with instructions from the Importer, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock precisely,

VARIOUS Invoices of Ironmongery and Hardware, comprising—

- IRON WIRE, *a very large assortment*
- Middle cut shoe bills
- Fine cast steel square ditto
- Fine cut shoe bills
- Chest locks, assorted
- Steel bent Kirby sea fishhooks, assorted
- Walker's best anti-cor. percussion caps
- Common black percussion caps
- Jews' harps—assorted—large
- Fine cast steel square shoe bills
- Butchers' knives, a very large assortment, best make
- Trays, waiters, &c., of various sizes, patterns, and qualities
- Saws
- Register grate, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

§ 184—1 Case containing—

2 dozen heavy whip thongs, 8 feet

2 ditto ditto ditto, 10 feet

2 ditto ditto ditto, 12 feet.

Terms will be liberal. 9001

IMPORTANT TO IRONMONGERS.

INVOICE OF NAILS,

Purchased expressly for the Colonial Market, and now landing from the GENERAL HEWITT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has been instructed by the Importer to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock precisely,

AN INVOICE OF NAILS, from the best manufacturers, comprising—

- Strong clasp nails, assorted
- Fine wrought spikes
- Cut clasp nails, assorted
- Cut flooring brads, assorted
- Lath nails
- Plain cast bills
- Malleable square hobs
- Malleable round hobs
- Fine clasp nails, assorted
- Clasp hobs
- Best flat point rose nails, assorted
- Fine rose Canada
- Long clasp nails
- Double shingle
- 5lb., 6lb., and 7lb. shingle
- Flooring brads
- &c., &c., &c.

Terms, liberal. 8996

PINT PICKLES.

JUST LANDED FROM THE GENERAL HEWITT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON MONDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock,

24 CASES, each 6 dozen, PINT PICKLES, viz.:—

12	Cases, all *mixed*	
3	,,	walnuts
2	,,	gherkins
4	,,	onions
1	,,	walnuts and onions
1	,,	beans and mixed
1	,,	assorted
24		

Also,

5 Pipes finest London vinegar.

Terms at sale. 8995

THIRTY-FIVE PACKAGES SLOPS AND PLAIN GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock,

The following assortment of plain goods:—

- Drab moleskin trousers
- White ditto ditto
- White and brown drill ditto
- White drill and jean jackets
- Black and blue cloth trousers
- Light quilting vests
- Rich satin and Persian ditto
- Scotch twill shirts
- Fine regattas
- Best blue serge shirts
- White shirts, linen fronts, &c.
- Fine cloth paletots
- Tweed shooting coats
- Tweed trousers
- Brown holland blouses
- 72 to 90 inch white sheetings
- 7-8 and 6-4 prints
- 7-8 navy blues
- Fancy de laine dresses
- Stout drab moleskins
- Stout white ditto
- Stout white drills
- Stout coloured ditto
- Rich printed corahs
- 10-4 diaper rugs
- 9-4 and 10-4 white counterpanes
- 3-4 stout tweeds, *all wool*
- A general assortment of hosiery
- A general assortment of haberdashery

The whole to be sold without any reserve to close accounts.

Terms at sale. 8942

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF TEA AND SUGAR,

To come off on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, At 11 o'clock, WITHOUT RESERVE, To close consignments, The following Teas and Sugars:—

EX WOODSTOCK.

- 36 Chests hysonskin tea
- 755 Half chests ditto ditto
- 320 Chests ditto ditto, star mark
- 648 Half-chests ditto ditto ditto

EX BLAIR.

- 263 Chests hysonskin tea
- 226 Half-chests ditto ditto

ANGELINA.

- 120 Chests congou
- 24 Boxes gunpowder

MARMION.

- 116 Chests congou
- 24 Boxes imperial.

EX PANDORA.

- 52 Boxes souchong.

SUGARS.

- 18 Tons white Siam
- 68 Tons sun-dried Pampanga
- 29 Tons bright Java.

The whole of the above are in first-rate order, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms at sale. 8916

TWENTY-SEVEN PACKAGES

SUMMER GOODS.

(Now landing.)

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms, ON FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock,

A splendid assortment of the undermentioned Goods,—

- Rich silk and satin parasols
- Ditto ditto umbrellas
- Superior cotton ditto
- Rich black and coloured gimps
- Ditto ditto ditto fringes
- Superior white satteen and coutille stays
- French flowers, in cartoons
- Rich black satin and ottoman scarfs
- Ditto summer shawls
- Ditto printed muslin dresses
- Ditto satin and lute bonnet ribbons
- Ladies' fancy handkerchiefs and ties
- A large assortment of lace goods
- Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets
- Ditto ditto hats
- Fancy silk buttons.

Terms at sale. 8943

DEALS, ROSINS, AND SODA ASH,

NOW LANDING, EX CHARLOTTE, FROM LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, AT MOORE'S WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR,

MR. R. FAWCKIT

HAS received instructions from the importers to sell by Public Auction, at Moore's Wharf, Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock precisely,

544 Swedish deals, 3 x 7 to 3 by 11 inches

200 Barrels of Rosin

38 Casks Soda Ash, 52 per cent

In lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

Terms at sale. 8625

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, GROCERS, &c.

TWENTY-SEVEN HOGSHEADS AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE BAGS SUGAR.

To close sundry Consignments.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock, WITHOUT RESERVE,

27 Hogsheads strong brewer's Sugar, ex Antares

L'union 8 } 15 Bags grocer's sugar, ditto

ED—100 Bags ditto

AD— 50 Ditto ration ditto.

Terms at sale. 9023

CASTOR OIL AND SUPERIOR HALF-PINT SAUCES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, to-morrow, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock,

Six Cases, each 3 dozen, fine Castor Oil

Five Casks superior half-pint Sauces, assorted.

Terms at Sale. 9021

WEEKLY SALE OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. LYONS

WILL hold WEEKLY SALES of the above, at his Mart, EVERY TUESDAY,

COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.—STORAGE, RENT FREE, FOR 1000 BALES, AND COOL CELLARAGE FOR 1000 CASKS OF TALLOW, IF REQUIRED.

CASH AND SUPPLIES ADVANCED PREVIOUS TO SALE, IF REQUIRED.

George-street and Charlotte-place.

November 23. 8262

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

SUGAR, AND SHOES AND BOOTS.

EX JANE, FROM BATAVIA.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the BON ACCORD WHARF, Near the Queen's Wharf, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At eleven o'clock precisely, WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,

1293 BAGS SUGAR, Consisting of—

O 371 Bags

K 84 Bags

L 658 Bags

CO 180 Bags

AND

P. S. & Co. 3 cases boots and shoes

After which,

50 tons of salt

Terms, cash. 8914

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

HYDRAULIC PRESSED HAY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Bon Accord Wharf, Near the Queen's Wharf, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At eleven o'clock precisely,

23 Trusses best hydraulic pressed hay.

Terms—Cash. 8934

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TEA AND SUGAR.

Mr. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from Messrs. THACKER AND Co, to bring to auction, at his Mart, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE WHOLE OF THE CARGO OF TEAS BY THE THOMAS FIELDEN, JUST IMPORTED, AND BEING

9500 PACKAGES, consisting of—

T and Co, in diamond:

900 Chests } Very superior Hyson-

600 Half-chests } skin from Shanghai

☞ These Teas, though marked Sarah Louisa, were imported by the Thomas Fielden, and will be found of excellent quality. The half-chests are about 7 lbs. over the usual weight.

T and Co.

3000 Chest } Very fine Hysonskin

3000 Half-chests }

1000 Ten-catty boxes Hysonskin, very superior quality

500 Chests } Congou, finest quality

500 Half-chests }

ALSO,

262 TONS SUGAR, consisting of—

140 Tons bright dry large grained Pampanga Sugar, in clean small mats, ex Winscales, from Manila

22 Tons superior bright grained Ration Sugars, from Java.

*** IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Mr. Lyons solicits the attention of the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Settlers, and others, to this sale, and begs to state that very liberal terms will be granted, and that he will be happy to arrange prior to the sale the extent of credit to be given to intending purchasers of considerable quantities, it being the desire of Messrs. Thacker and Co. that these Teas and Sugars should be sold.

☞ Samples will be on view at the Mart. 8991

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES ON THE RILEY ESTATE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, At 11 o'clock precisely,

Two well-built Family Residences, with five rooms, each situate in Crown-street, near the corner of William-street, RILEY ESTATE, and detached kitchens. They are elegantly finished in-side, the carpenters' and joiners' work being of the best workmanship, whilst the outside is well plastered and pointed, with the addition of a neat verandah, flagged. 8759

"NIL DESPERANDUM." SALE OF THE TOWN OF TARBAN,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, ADJOINING

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

THAT MAGNIFICENT BUILDING, (Erected by the Government, at a cost of £20,000,) ON

THE PARRAMATTA RIVER.

MR. STUBBS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kissing and Bedlam Point, Shrimpton's Creek, the Common, Lane Cove, Five Dock, Concord, the Field of Mars, and the working classes generally, that he will sell by public auction,

THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, At the Mart, King-street, At 12 o'clock precisely,

40 ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF TARBAN.

☞ It is delightfully situated near the banks of the Parramatta River, and its natural beauties and local advantages must be apparent to everybody. Nature, no doubt, intended it for a township.—It is approachable either by land or by water, and the great North Road passes through it.—Its healthiness is proverbial, and the subject may serve for a theme on the day of the auction, as nobody dies there.—Its walks and drives to Kissing Point are singularly beautiful, and its contiguity to town renders it a desirable spot for the residence for the respectable shopkeepers and tradesmen of Sydney.—The Parramatta steamers pass and repass four times a day.

NOTE.—The contracts for the Asylum average about £3000 per annum, so that the INDUSTRIOUS LABOURING CLASSES residing in this rising neighbourhood, especially Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Stonemasons, Wheelwrights, and that desideratum

A GOOD SOBER SHOEMAKER,

may make certain of obtaining continuous and profitable employment.

CREDIT—LIBERAL. 8682

SALE OF MOST IMPORTANT AND VERY EXTENSIVE TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

IN SYDNEY,

PORT PHILLIP,

ADELAIDE,

YASS

MAITLAND,

WILLIAMS TOWN, &c.

BY MR. STUBBS, at the Auction Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, 1848, At 12 o'clock precisely.

☞ To parties desirous of securing an eligible investment of capital, the undermentioned Properties have many recommendations, having been selected and purchased by the proprietor as occasion served on account of their situation and value, immediate and prospective.

Lot 1—THE JUNO'S WHARF AND STORES, ADJOINING DUKE'S WHARF, Darling Harbour, Commodious for ships of burthen, and where they can safely load and discharge. It has 78 feet frontage by a depth of 136 feet. WITH A CAPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT STORE erected thereon, the building of which alone cost £800.

Lot 2—TWO HOUSES, NORTH SHORE, delightfully situated near Billy Blue's Point.

Lot 3—TWO HOUSES, CROWN-STREET, in the Town of Wollongong.

Lot 4—FOUR BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, BALMAIN, adjoining the "Marquis of Waterford" Inn.

Lot 5—A VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL FARM of 100 acres, on the "Hawkesbury."

Lots 6 to 15—TEN BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, YASS, situate at the corner of Church-street.

Lots 16 and 17—Two allotments in the Town of East Maitland, near Mr. Mayo's stores.

Lots 18 to 21—Four allotments in Flinder's-street, East Maitland (☞ *supposed to be part of the Coal Field*).

Lots 22 to 25—Four allotments of building land in Fyan's-street, town of Geelong, Port Phillip, daily increasing in value.

Lots 26 and 27—Two building allotments in Williams Town, Port Phillip.

Also,

Lots 28 to 67—Forty allotments of building land, situate on the High Road at BEDLAM POINT, ADJOINING THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, where houses are much wanted, and where labouring men can always procure employment.

Also,

Lots 68 to 107—Forty allotments of building land, situate within one mile of the CITY OF ADELAIDE, selected by the proprietor during a visit to Adelaide in the year 1839, and now, from their peculiar locality, of considerable value.

Lot 108—One allotment in Rundle-street, in the city of Adelaide, near Mr. Bentham Neale's celebrated Auction Rooms.

Lots 109 to 112—Four allotments in the town of Port Lincoln, where also land is daily increasing in value.

Mr. Stubbs considers it quite unnecessary for him to say anything with the view of enhancing the value of these important properties, which, from their peculiar localities, must be sufficiently apparent to every one interested in the attainment of profitable investment of capital.

Terms, and all further particulars, to be obtained at the Mart. 7532

POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 12.

FOR SALE,

TWO CAPITAL STATIONS,

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ., BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, TOGETHER WITH 300 TO 400 HEAD CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, At the Mart, King-street, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, At 12 o'clock precisely,

All the Official Assignee's right and interest in and to the excellent Station "BORO," situate in the Murrumbidgee district, and the Station "ANN'S VALE," situate in the Lachlan district, together with 300 HEAD CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.

Also,

All the remaining Assets in the said Estate, including the Assignee's interest in and to 960 Acres Land, at Burrowa, on which there are indications of copper ore.

Terms—Cash. 8220

HORSES

DOG CART

MILK COWS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables in York-street, ON SATURDAY, At 11 o'clock,

Three saddle horses, two gig horses, one lady's mare, one entire colt by Cantator, one stock horse, one gig, one pony gig, one phaeton, one dog cart.

AND

Several milk cows. 8868

HANDSOME GENTLEMANLY TURN OUT.

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, ON SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 9, At 11 o'clock precisely,

A very handsome London built PILENTUM, with enamelled head and aprons, Collinge's patent axles, with wings; worthy the patronage of a respectable family for the country.

Terms at sale. 8998

SYDNEY CITY BUILDING LAND,

ADJOINING "MR. BARKER'S COTTAGE," IN SUSSEX STREET, NEAR BATHURST-STREET.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 7, At half-past eleven o'clock precisely,

4 EXCELLENT CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS for the erection of houses and shops, as follows:—

Lot 1—Has a frontage to Sussex-street of 19 feet 6 inches, by 78 feet in depth, more or less, near the gate leading to Mr. Barker's mills.

Lot 2—Is situate immediately in front of the Cloth Manufactory, having 19 feet 6 inches frontage to Sussex-street.

Lot 3—Adjoins No. 2, with the same frontage and depth to Sussex-street.

Lot 4—Adjoins that of Mr. Brown's property on the south, having 19 feet 6 inches frontage to Sussex-street, by 78 feet in depth.

It is desirable that the respectable mechanics of Sydney should possess every inch of this City Building Property, which may safely be taken at £8 or £10 per foot, but which will be sold and knocked down to the highest bidder on Thursday next, at half-past eleven o'clock precisely.

Terms, liberal.

The Title—First rate. 8681

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE LEASES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. STUBBS is honoured with instructions to let by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, At twelve o'clock precisely,

The Leases for twelve months from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849, of

No. 1. The George-street Markets

No. 2. The Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets

No. 3. The Market Wharf, according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall

No. 4. The piece of Land adjoining the Market Wharf, according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall

No. 5. The Water Fountain, Hyde Park

No. 6. The Water Fountain, H.M. Dockyard

No. 7. The Water Fountain, Soldiers' Point

☞ Particulars may be obtained, and the terms and conditions of sale may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office. 8645

WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES,

BY

MR. ARMSTRONG at his Veterinary Repository, At eleven o'clock, ON FRIDAY. 9020

HORSES FROM THE STUD OF ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ., M.L.C.

14 HORSES from this Stud are now on the road from Shoalhaven, and will arrive at Armstrong's Veterinary Repository on Friday next, the 8th instant.

In this lot there are:—

2 Pairs of Bay Horses }

1 Pair of Grey Horses } All four

1 Pair of Grey Mares } years old.

The remainder are Bay Geldings }

This lot is described as being of a very superior description, having very fine action, being very quiet to ride, and broken in to single and double harness.

They will be sold by auction, at Armstrong's, on Monday, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW,

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Stores, in the rear of his Rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, At 11 o'clock,

28 BALES WOOL

575 Sheepskins

213 Hides

3 Tons tallow, "Hamilton" brand

4 Hides } tallow

7 Casks }

Terms, cash. 9009

KANGAROO SKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, At half-past 11,

87 DOZEN PRIME KANGAROO SKINS.

Terms—Cash. 9011

WINES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, MOST EXTENSIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS.

MR. MORT

Has been favoured by instructions to sell by public competition, at his Rooms, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At twelve o'clock,

THE Undermentioned WINES, in wood and bottle:—

SHERRY.

I, in diamond.

6 Hogsheads } Ex Earl Grey.

40 Quarter casks }

S & C

6 Quarters } Ex Agincourt.

12 Hogsheads }

GW, in diamond:

12 Butts } Ex Sydney.

10 Hogsheads }

30 Cases, each 3 dozen, ex Constant.

CLARET.

From the well-known wine house of Messrs. G. Destes and Co., Bordeaux.

50 Cases, each 1 dozen, "Chateau Lafitte," very choice

60 Ditto ditto, 1 dozen, Medoc, very fine

100 Ditto ditto, 1 dozen, "St. Julien," very superior

5 Hogsheads

Also,

H

67 Cases, each one dozen, "Chateau Margeaux"

12 Cases, each three dozen, "St. Estephe"

And,

40 Cases, each one dozen, very choice and costly claret

PORT.

6 Hogsheads }

51 Quarter-casks } Ex Lady Kinnaird,

25 Cases, each 3 dozen }

SAUTERNE.

13 Cases, each 3 dozen } Of really choice

33 Cases, each 1 dozen } qualities.

CHAMPAGNE.

50 Cases, each 1 dozen, fine sparkling champagne, *first class*

TENERIFFE.

4 Hogsheads } Ex China.

25 Quarter-casks }

TARRAGONA.

25 Quarter-casks, ex China.

ALSO,

23 cases superior sherry, each 3 dozen

8 ditto ditto, each 2 dozen

14 ditto ditto, each 3 dozen

4 cases Oporto bottled port, ex Daniel Grant, 3 dozen each

2 ditto ditto 2 dozen each

2 ditto ditto 1 dozen each

2 hogsheads ditto

BRANDY.

12 cases, each 1 dozen, "Clouzeau's" pale cognac brandy

CIDER.

5 hogsheads, just landed from the Hamlet

Terms liberal at sale. 9010

MUSTARD, FRUITS, JAMS, SAUCES, &c.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At 11 o'clock,

14 CASES BOTTLED FRUITS

7 Cases mustard, 1 lbs. and ½ lbs.

4 Cases herrings

1 Cask ditto

11 Cases assorted sauces

1 Case jams

2 Cases potted salmon

Oatmeal, China preserves, &c.

Terms at sale. 9012

ELEGANT SEMI-CABINET PIANOFORTE.

JUST LANDED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, At half-past eleven,

A VERY Elegant Semi-Cabinet Pianoforte, 6⅔ octaves, in an elaborate carved Spanish mahogany case.

The auctioneer calls particular attention to this beautiful instrument. He can confidently assert, that for sweetness and brilliancy of tone it cannot be surpassed by any previous importation.

Terms at sale. 9013

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. JOHN GRAHAME AND CO., BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TWO DAYS' SALE OF

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, SLOPS, WOOLLENS, CANVAS-WOOLPACKS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Also,—

OFFICE FIXTURES, &c.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, *On the Premises, Lower George-street*, (immediately opposite the *Herald* Office), THE WHOLE OF THE LARGE STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE, ON THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, AND FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, At 11 o'clock each day.

Full particulars will appear in To-morrow's *Herald*. 9008

BY ORDER OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE ASSIGNEES IN THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MESSRS. MONTEFIORE, BROTHERS, OF LONDON.

THE LEASE

OF THE WELL KNOWN AND SPLENDID STATION NANIMA, IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON, (Of immense Grazing Capabilities,) TOGETHER WITH

14,000 SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, At 12 o'clock precisely,

The above mentioned extensive and really desirable property, not surpassed perhaps in value by any that has been in the market for years past, and that will probably not be equalled by any that may be offered for years to come.

The rough particulars of the Sheep are as follows—the exact returns will appear in a future advertisement.

857	Ewes, aged
2680	Ditto, four and five years old
1106	Ditto, three and four ditto
1218	Ditto, two ditto
2244	Ditto, one ditto
330	Wethers, five and six years old
2209	Ditto, three and four ditto ditto
952	Ditto, three ditto ditto
2128	Ditto, one ditto ditto
299	Rams.
14,018	More or less, besides nearly FIVE THOUSAND LAMBS GIVEN IN.

☞ These sheep are warranted well bred, fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased, and intending purchasers may readily satisfy themselves that they are equal to any of the flocks running in the healthy and favorite DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON, where it is notorious that the best sheep of which the colony can boast are to be met with. They are in splendid health and prime condition, and attention is earnestly requested to the advantageous proportions of sexes and ages, and to the large quantity of lambs which will be given in with the sheep.

THE STATION.

The purchaser of the sheep will be entitled to a lease for three years at the annual rental of one hundred pounds of the estate of Nanima, consisting of upwards of 16,000 acres, and to occupy for the same period (subject to the charges made by Government for the use of the same) the adjacent Government lands now occupied in connexion with that estate, under license or otherwise, as well as such other lands as may become available to the owners of Nanima, under the pre-emptive right lately conceded to freeholders.

At present the depasturing accommodation that the estate with its appendages will afford, cannot be ascertained with precision, but the land now in occupation or applied for will, it is believed, easily maintain

THIRTY THOUSAND SHEEP.

And little doubt is felt that hereafter the pre-emptive right may be so exercised as to render the establishment capable of depasturing a very large increase on that number.

The station is magnificently grassed, and most abundantly watered, commanding as it does a great extent of frontage to the river Macquarie.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

upon Nanima, consist of the following, viz.—

- A commodious and roomy mansion, with excellent and extensive out-offices
- Good garden
- Barley paddock, three acres
- Wheat ditto, 60 acres
- Horse ditto, 300 acres
- Stock and milking yards
- Wool shed, very complete, with bins, screw press, &c.
- Sheep yards and sweating pens
- Men's huts
- Blacksmith's shop
- Hut and all proper conveniences at all the out-stations.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE GIVEN IN!!

- About 5000 lambs
- Two teams working bullocks
- Drays, carts, harness, &c.
- Farming implements, most complete
- Various useful stores
- Large quantity household furniture
- Milch cows and dairy utensils
- Hurdles, a large quantity
- &c., &c., &c.

Indeed, the purchaser can go upon the run without any additional expenditure whatever, beyond the stores for his future supplies.

☞ Mr. Mort feels that he has failed in giving anything like a complete description of the above most valuable sheep property, but as no party will enter upon such a purchase without enquiring for himself the most minute particulars of both sheep and station, he has the less hesitation in refraining from further detail, the more especially, as he is wishful that intending purchasers should favour him with their enquiries, in order that he may satisfy them upon all points.

FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE, PARTIES WILL PLEASE ALSO TO APPLY TO MR. MORT, AT THE ROOMS. 9014

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, December 7, 1848.*